

connection with animated discussions here, a resolution was passed giving a national policy for farm rent to be determined at an extra session of the Seventy-first Congress.



## CROATIA QUIET AS NEW REGIME TAKES CONTROL

Peasants Approve Autocratic Measures Taken, Business Men Are Confident

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ZAGREB, Yugoslavia.—A first visit to the Croatian capital since the sudden overthrow of the parliamentary regime last week finds everything apparently normal, perfect order being maintained. Newspapers continue to appear regularly without much hindrance, except the occasional confiscation and suppression of articles. Editors are observing a hopeful attitude toward the new regime, insisting that the chief problem of the new Government is to settle the question of Croatia's place in Yugoslavia on a just basis.

No Croatian political leader has been seriously molested, though Dr. Vladko Machek was called by the district governor, Colonel Maximovich, to explain an alleged interview appearing in a Hungarian paper. Although the joy experienced here immediately after the abolition of the constitution has disappeared, people are still in an expectant mood. They approve the King's first drastic step and are pleased that the whole question of the creation of the Yugoslav state is opened for an absolutely fresh solution. While considerable apprehension at the extreme caution is evident, all Yugoslavians concede the regime a chance to show what it can do.

Opposition Parties Outlawed  
Meanwhile, by Articles 3 and 4 of the new law for the defense of the state, made by royal edict last week, every religious party and political organization opposed to the present regime is outlawed. Thus not only are the Socialist, Communist, Roman Catholic, Mussulman and Croat parties immediately wiped out, but the further existence of the two principal Serb parties, Democratic and Radical, is made impossible.

They have been given a period of five days in which to file a petition with the police for permission to continue to function, but since both are constitutional parties, such a step seems useless. Both have discontinued their party papers, and their executive committees must find a way out.

Responsible circles in Belgrade state that the Parliament Building will be converted into the headquarters of some important ministry now using rented quarters. This seems to

indicate that the Skupstina is not expected to function soon. The attitude of watchful waiting, noted in Zagreb, continues to prevail throughout the greater part of the country. The village masses in Serbia feel relieved and hopeful at being freed from what they call a corrupt and incompetent government, with quarrelling politicians always seeking special privileges. The peasants as a whole gratefully accept the King to create a just administration, the least enthusiastic of them saying that things could be worse and may be better.

**Business Men Confident**  
Business men continue confident, but most of those who lived through the absolutist Serb regime at the end of the last century are apprehensive of a return to the conditions then existing. Those who have participated in the political and social life are cautious, public expressions of opinion being avoided and interviews refused. Newspapers are reserved, noncommittal and uninteresting.

Though complete uncertainty exists concerning future plans, all are confident that energetic measures will be taken against corruption. If economy and administrative efficiency be realized, the government will be popular. So far local rights of village communities have not been interfered with. Soldiers and policemen are not particularly noticeable.

## CAMPBELL SEEKS NEW MOTOR RECORD

By Wireless from MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—Capt. Malcolm Campbell is leaving for Cape Town, where he will attempt to establish a new motor record. Some 400 miles from Cape Town is Verneuk Pan, an expanse of sun-baked clay about 20 miles by 10, in a sparsely inhabited district. His Napier Arrrol-Astor car, Blue Bird, is the same with which he broke a record at Daytona, and the engine is the one used in the seaplane flown by Lieut. d'Arcy Dreig, when he just failed to break a record, but the body was redesigned with a view to a perfected streamlining. While the two-way wing end is to keep the car on the ground when going at great speed.

## SPAIN SETS GOOD EXAMPLE ON OPIUM

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA.—The royal decree issued in Spain, enjoining greater vigilance by the port authorities and police for the detection of illicit traffic in drugs between Spanish ports and America, is regarded by anti-opium experts as setting a good example for other European countries. After the seizure of an illicit consignment aboard the French liner Rochambeau, the customs, it is expected, will try other routes.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by James G. Russell, C. S. member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in Assembly Room, 100 Walnut St., Harvard University, 7:30 p. m. "The Early History of the Boston & Albany Railroad," Widener, 7:45 p. m. School Society of Phillips Brooks House Association, address by Julian W. Mack, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, Landell Centre, 8 p. m. Meeting, Business Women's League of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, 40 Berkeley Street, dinner 6:30, talk by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, 7:45. Banquet, Chevrolet Motor Company, Copley-Plaza, 8:30. Dinner, Dryad's Club, Swiss Room, 1:15. Meeting, Special Libraries Association of Boston, Miss Cynthia Griffin, librarian, American Unitarian Association, the Rev. Louis C. D. D., President of the American Unitarian Association, and the Rev. Frederick T. Persons, D. D., Librarian, Congregational Library, speakers, American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon St., 7:30. Monthly meeting, Boston Piano Teachers' Society, talk by Ernest Fowles, F. R. C. O., "The Teaching of Material and Methods," 215 Pierce Building, 8. Public lecture auspices Lowell Institute in series by Vilhelm Stenfansson, A. M., LL. D., "The Evolution of the Human Mind," 491 Boylston Street, 8. Monthly meeting, West Roxbury Legion Post, Legion Hall, 8:15. Women's City Club, Theatre Guild, Hollis Street Theatre, 8:15. Boston Y. M. C. Huntington Avenue Branch, Echo Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8. Annual dinner meeting, Newton Y. W. C. A., Association rooms, 8:30. Annual meeting, Boston branch, Dickinson Fellowship, New Church vestry, 136 Bowdoin Street, 8. Meeting, Piano Tuners Association, Elks Hotel, 8. Annual meeting and supper, Greater Boston Federation of Churches, speaking, Ford Hall, 8. Guest Night, State House Women's Club, 46 Beacon Street, 8. Legislative conference, Boston Ruskin Club, Boston City Library, 8. Theaters  
Copley—"The Whispering Gallery," 8:30. Majestic—"White Lies," 8:15. Repertory—"Mary Rose," 8:15. Colonial—"Billie," 8:15. St. James—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15. Wilbur—"The Royal Family," 8:15. Fenway—"Interference" (talking film).

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Hotel Statler, Luncheon, Professional Women's Club, Ball Room, 12 exhibits, Eastman Kodak Company, meeting, Memorial Craftsman of New England, meeting, Outdoor Advertising Association of New England. Annual meeting, Bostonian Society, Old State House, talk on "The Puritan and the First General Court," by John F. Hurley, Council Chamber, Old State House, 3 p. m. Women's City Club, Current Event Talk in series by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, Twentieth Century Club, 10:45 a. m. West Roxbury Citizens' Association, Tuesday Shakespeare Class, home of Mrs. Gilbert, 125 Beech Street, 8:30. Meeting, Day Legislative Committee, Massachusetts Section, Women's Department, National Civic Federation, general discussion, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8 p. m. Meeting, Boston Browning Society, Hotel Vendome, 3 p. m. Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Lecture by Miss Heloise Hervey, clubhouse, 8:30. Annual luncheon, Boston Chapter, 8:30.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.10; three months, \$0.65; one month, \$0.35. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
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## AUTONOMISTS IN ALSACE WIN IN ELECTIONS

Result of Contest for Seats in Chamber Shows Movement Persists

By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU  
PARIS.—The autonomists show no sign of weakening in Alsace. In the elections held for two seats in the Chamber of Deputies the autonomists were returned in both instances at the head of the polls. At Altkirch, M. Stummel was definitely elected with twice the number of votes his opponent received, and at Colmar, René Haus obtained as many votes as the Roman Catholic, Nationalist and Socialist candidates put together, and although his majority was not sufficient, according to the electoral laws, to place him in Parliament, it seems certain that he will succeed at the next ballot.

This situation is regarded here as remarkable, in view of the efforts of various governments since the war to placate unruly Alsatian sentiment and completely assimilate this province within France.

## New Party Formed

Two Alsatians, M. Ricklin and M. Rosse, were returned at the last general election to Parliament, but were charged with conspiracy against the state owing to their autonomist activities. They were sentenced to terms in prison and Parliament, after hearing M. Ricklin and M. Rosse plead in the Chamber their right to political amnesty, voted almost unanimously against them, and the elections were held null.

A sequel to the trial was an attempt to assassinate the public prosecutor, M. Fachot, recently. This deplorable act brought M. Fachot much sympathy, and was expected

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT  
Boston and vicinity: Fair, slowly rising temperature tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer, probably followed by snow at night; gentle variable winds, mostly south, increasing Tuesday. Southern New England: Fair, with slowly rising temperature tonight; Tuesday cloudy and warmer, probably followed by snow at night; gentle variable winds, becoming southeast and increasing. Northern New England: Fair and continued cold; Tuesday, Tuesday, with rising temperature, followed by snow; dimly north and northwest winds, becoming southeast and increasing Tuesday.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	Many	2	Memphis	30
Atlantic City	2	Montreal	31	
Boston	10	Nantucket	10	
Buffalo	2	New Orleans	46	
Calgary	2	New York	8	
Chicago	40	Philadelphia	10	
Denver	44	Pittsburgh	2	
El Paso	4	Portland, Me.	2	
Galveston	53	San Francisco	33	
Havana	84	St. Louis	10	
Helena	16	Seattle	40	
Indianapolis	20	Tampa	46	
Kansas City	20	Washington	10	
Los Angeles	48			

## High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:22 p. m.; Tuesday, 1:55 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

## 'GET TOGETHER' IS PEACE PLAN OF MISS ROYDEN

More "Mutual Visits" Advocated by British Woman Preacher After World Tour

By Wireless from MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—Miss Maude Royden, noted woman preacher of the Guild House, Eccleston Square, London, home again after a 13 months' world tour, declared to the Monitor that her experiences in the United States, New Zealand, Australia, China, Japan and India have made her a keener internationalist than ever. "I have returned," she said, "from my long tour with a very strong feeling that the way to insure world peace is for people of different countries to get to know one another by mutual visits and every possible kind of interchange."

Miss Royden described the Americans she met as extraordinarily generous. "Large numbers rallied to me simply because a section of the press was unfair and camouflaged an ulterior motive under ridiculous personal attacks." She was asked constantly to speak on Anglo-American relations, she said, all audiences being enthusiastic for an entente between the two countries.

## STRONG IMPETUS GIVEN TO TERRY MEMORIAL PROJECT

By Wireless from MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—The Ellen Terry Memorial project has received a strong impetus by the announcement of the personnel of the general committee, headed by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, of which G. B. Shaw and nearly 100 other celebrities are members.

The committee's task is to obtain the needed £15,000 fund so that by Feb. 27, Miss Terry's birthday, the memorial can be presented as a gift from the public she loved.

## NEW METAL PROCESS INVENTED IN BRITAIN

By Wireless from MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—A revolution in metalizing materials is claimed by the invention of Vladimir Einstein. By this it is possible to coat almost anything with a metal covering of any thickness and design, such as wood, paper, porcelain or silk, while ordinarily corrosive metals can be covered with a noncorrosive surface.

At the first exhibition of articles treated by this process S. E. Saunders, flying boat builder, said the invention had come when a great leap forward in aircraft construction was imminent and he thought Einstein's process would revolutionize aircraft building, especially the building of flying boats, as great strength would be given, coupled with perfect resistance to water corrosion.

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India and China particularly impressed Miss Royden. She met Mahatma Gandhi, and formed the conclusion that although his political powers had declined, she said, his higher influence is still tremendous. He hopes to visit England next summer. She paid tribute to the efforts of many Indian women and some Indian men to abolish the social evils exposed in the book "Mother India," whose allegations she considers exaggerated.

In China Miss Royden found in progress so strong a revision from worship of the past to advocacy of everything modern, that it has dangerous reactions. She was asked to speak on internationalism and the League of Nations impressed her. At Kobe she talked with Katawa, the Japanese, who having left wealth and home to live among the poor, as one of them, is striving to Christianize the labor movement.

## CHEVROLET DEALERS CONVENE IN BOSTON

Under the direction of R. H. Grant, vice-president of the Chevrolet Motor Company, about 1000 Chevrolet dealers and bankers from all sections of New England, arrived in Boston today for their second meeting in a series of 40 similar national sales gatherings sponsored by the Chevrolet Company, in an endeavor for better co-operation and results in the company's nation-wide dealer organization.

This afternoon there was a sales

## Bloc in Senate Demands Pact Interpretation

(Continued from Page 1)

Understanding of the pact that tacitly had the approval of the Senate. Mr. Kellogg would not have to transmit it as part of the treaty to the other signatories; yet it would be a powerful background factor.

The adjustments and compromises necessary for such an understanding have failed so far despite almost daily efforts to this end. One factor that has operated to delay an understanding is the conviction of the opponents to an interpretation that the demanding group will have to give ground because of concern over the fate of the naval cruiser bill, which the latter with few exceptions are actively supporting.

This angle in the weak link of the interpretationists' position—or so the pact leaders believe. So far, however, the interpretation group have resisted all cruiser pressure and are more than holding their lines in the demand for an extension of the Senate's understanding of the treaty.

## GOV. H. H. McLEAN WILL VISIT BOSTON

Maj.-Gen. Hugh H. McLean, Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, will visit Boston from January 21 to 24 to be present at New Brunswick Day at the New England Sportsmen's Show. Governor McLean will be received by Gov. Frank G. Allen, on the first official visit of a Governor of that Province for an occasion of a similar nature, it is said, in more than 30 years.

A New Brunswick guides' luncheon, to be given in connection with the Sportsmen's Show, which runs from January 16 to 25 and for which a man-made north-woods forest is being constructed in Boston, is expected to be but one of the affairs to claim Governor McLean, since, in addition to his military and political connections, he is prominent as a barrister and as president of railway and industrial companies.

## POPULATION OF BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES (AP).—The population of this city on Oct. 1, 1928, is given as 2,056,089 in the latest municipal bulletin just issued. This figure shows an increase of 480,275 over 1914.

## ROAD BUILDERS LAUD PLAN TO LINK AMERICAS

Hoover's Trip and Interest Inspired Delegates to Convention

By Wireless from MONITOR BUREAU  
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Friendly gestures of President-elect Hoover toward South America on his recent trip were reflected at the sessions of the American Roadbuilders' Association convention here.

One of the chief topics among the 25,000 delegates and visitors was the proposed Pan-American Highway, now partly under construction, which will connect all countries of the Western Hemisphere. The great paved highway will extend from Northern Canada, through the United States, Mexico, Central America and South America.

That plan is said to have interested the convention more than any other topic. And this interest was shared by delegates from Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia and Argentina. They were all inspired by Mr. Hoover's advocacy of the Pan-American highway and the contacts made by him in his recent South American trip.

**Leads in Roadbuilding**  
Undisputed lead in roadbuilding and roadbuilding machinery and equipment is held by the United States over all other nations of the world, it was pointed out by convention officials. However, it is expected that Mexico and South America will build up their average considerably after their delegates and visitors have returned from this convention.

During the last year Mexico has laid more roads than ever before, records show. Renewed interest in the Pan-American highway is expected to cause the same impetus to highway construction in South America during the coming year, particularly as it is expected that Mr. Hoover, as President, will give the project every aid he can.

The convention was formally opened by Col. R. Keith Compton, president, who is Director of Public Works of Richmond, Va.

## 8000 Tons of Machines

More than 8,000 tons of roadbuilding machinery was placed in Public Hall and the Annex, 3600 tons of machines and devices that can push mountains and hills aside and replace them with smooth, paved highways. Eight acres of floor space are taken up by the exhibits.

Some of the monster machines reach almost to the skylights of the Public Hall Annex. Some are so heavy and cumbersome that sections

## 400,000,000 for Roads and Bridges in South America

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BALTIMORE, Md.—While the South experienced its greatest period of activity in highway improvement during 1928, the peak of road construction in this section is far from reached, according to the Manufacturers Record, published here.

The aggregate value of awards for road and bridge projects for the 16 southern states during 1928 shows that more than \$400,000,000 represent "the total investment in road, paving and bridge projects undertaken," it says. The cost of road and bridge projects made up more than a fourth of the total valuation of awards for all classes of building and construction, exceeding all other classes of work in volume and the amount of money involved, the Record says.

## MOTORISTS CAUTIONED ON CROSSING TRACKS

Announcement that he has suspended the driving licenses of two men involved in motor mishaps which occurred at railroad crossings over the week-end was made by George A. Parker, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Captain Parker said his office is engaged in a campaign to obtain full enforcement of the section of the law which requires a motorist approaching a railroad grade crossing to slow down and proceed cautiously, and has assigned registry inspectors especially to watch crossings to prevent or report violations.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

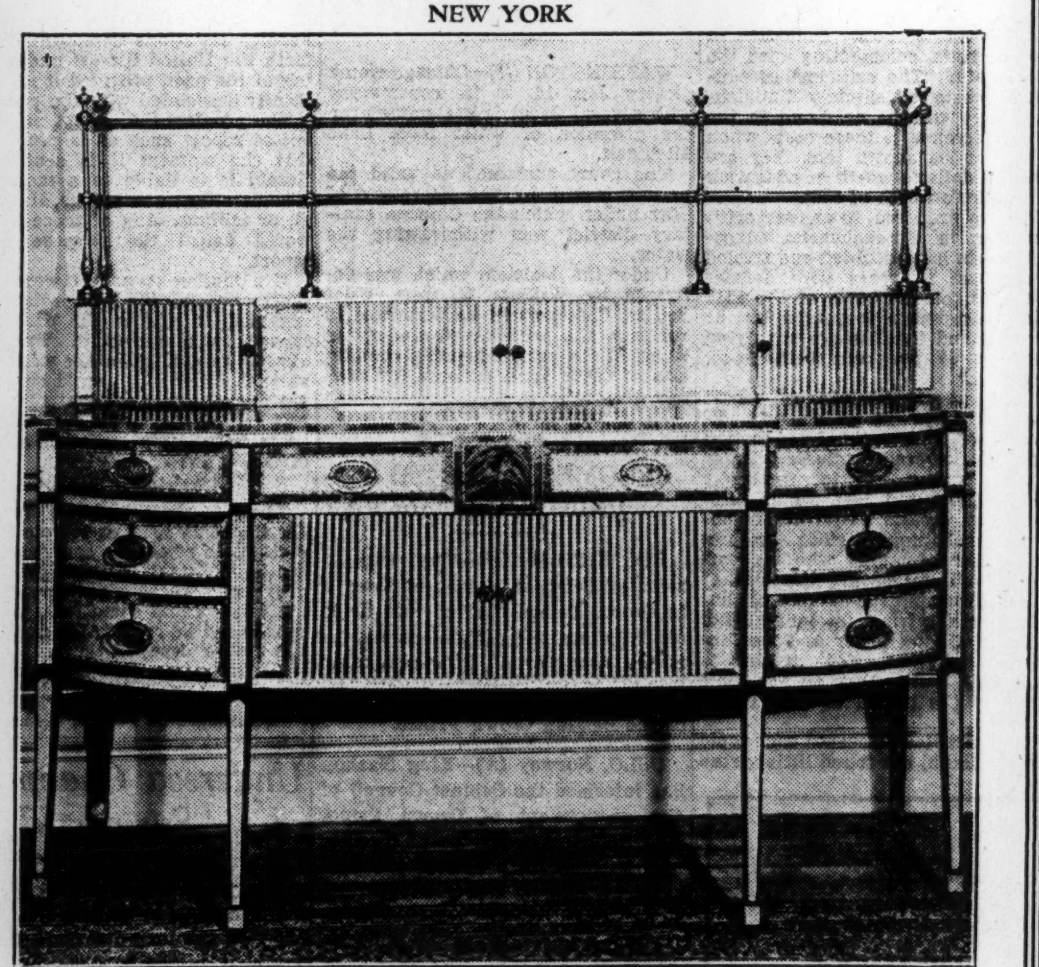
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mrs. Jessie Towner, New York City; John E. Towner, New York City; Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Troy, N. Y.; Louis Wm. Chandit, Hollywood, Cal.

## RADIO TEACHES CUBAN FARMER

HAVANA (AP).—Radio is being employed by the Cuban Agricultural Department for the first time for lectures on better farming. These radio programs are for the purpose of giving the latest information pertaining to all branches of farming to inland centers. They are being broadcast on short wavelengths and received at 11 specially erected receiving stations twice a week.

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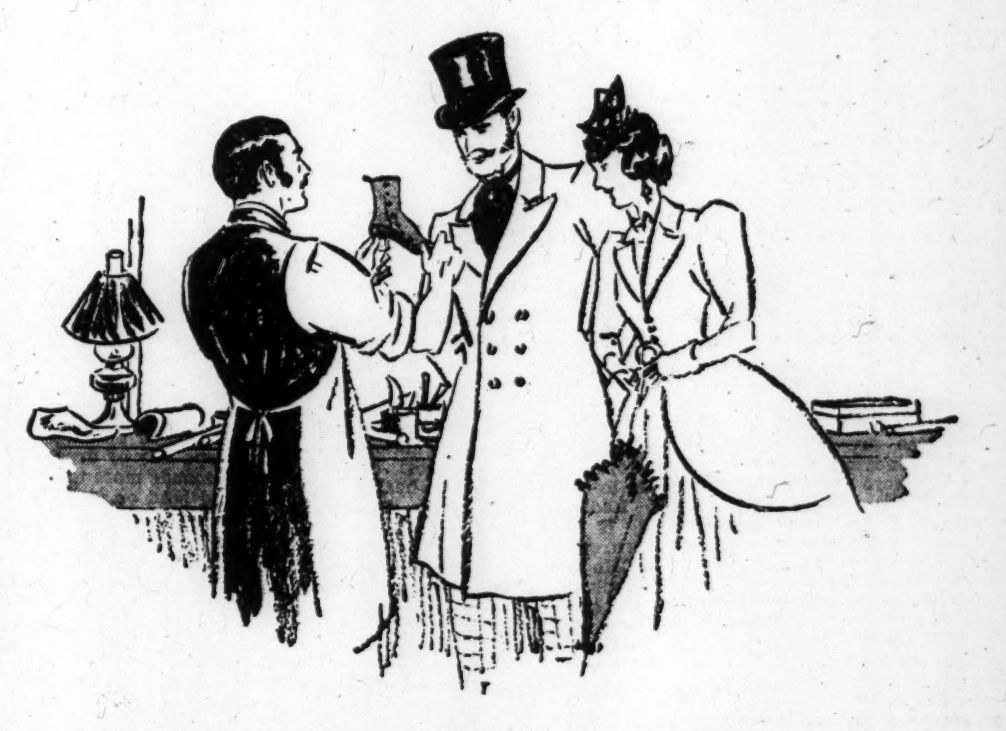
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**GALLERIES OF ANTIQUES SEVENTH FLOOR**

*The ideals have not changed*



It was a tiny business, sixty-three years ago, the little shoe business that occupied the days and dreams of James Coward. It was personal, friendly; he kept watch over it constantly; his was constantly the guiding hand.

Today it is a giant business. Gigantic changes have taken place, changes that would have seemed almost incredible to the man bending by dim light over his single workbench six decades ago.

Yet James Coward would be at home today in the business which he founded. The heart of the business is the same. No modern industrial era has changed it. No whirling machine has re-shaped it, no modern sales plan has touched it!

For today, as always, the chief purpose of this huge enterprise that bears the name of Coward is the determination to make better, more comfortable shoes, of finer leathers, of more admirable workmanship than might be considered necessary. The men who run the business today are just as watchful as ever over this basic determination. These are still the ideals of the business.

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Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.—WEE WJAR, WTAC, WCSH, WTIC, WEAF



## RUSSIA ENLISTS AMERICAN HELP IN DEVELOPMENT

Electric and Farm Experts  
to Draft Policies for  
Soviet Authorities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—American mechanical methods of farming, utilization of electrical energy and development of electrical power will be expounded to the Russian Soviet Government by five specialists now en route to that country from the United States.

The five are: Thomas D. Campbell of Hardin, Mont., one of the largest wheat growers in the United States; Solomon Trone and E. Pragst, of the International General Electric Company, who will open an office in Moscow in connection with the recent \$25,000,000 contract between the General Electric and the Soviet State Electrotechnical Trust; and D. L. Galusha and E. C. Macy, vice-presidents of the Dwight P. Robinson Company, Inc., who will confer with officials of the Soviet Union in connection with contemplated power plant construction in the industrial districts.

To Develop 10,000,000 Acres  
Mr. Campbell made known in an interview before his departure on the Ile de France that the Soviet Government contemplates the development of 10,000,000 acres for the growing of grain, which, he believes, will entail the purchase in the United States of \$100,000,000 worth of farm machinery and \$50,000,000 worth of trucks, besides a large amount for road making machinery.

His regard to Russia, he explained, was undertaken at the solicitation of a Russian commission which has been visiting his 95,000-acre farm in Montana. He expects to meet Joseph V. Stalin and representatives of the Soviet Government in Moscow, with whom he will discuss the introduction of American methods in Russian agriculture.

"The development of the huge 10,000,000-acre tract," said Mr. Campbell, "will be for the benefit of the cities as well as the peasants, and all will be on our ideas. Russia, before the revolution, was one of the largest exporters of wheat, but owing to the collapse of transportation and the dissatisfaction of the peasants, Russia has been importing some wheat.

Considers Outlook Bright  
"It is evident from the businesslike methods of Russian representatives, that the Soviet is progressive toward agriculture. They are apparently making every effort to solve their agricultural problem, which is greater than ours."

Mr. Campbell also sees a bright outlook for agriculture in the United States with the further utilization of mechanical processes. Speaking of talks which he has had recently with President Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, he declared that it is evident that "something will be done in the form of legislation which will be of great advantage to agriculture and at the same time equally fair to all other industries. Business men wish to do what they can to solve farm problems, for they realize that there can be no real prosperity without agricultural prosperity."

"I feel," he said, "that Mr. Hoover's election meant a great deal for agriculture. Every farm state voted for him because they believe in his sincerity. I predict unprecedented prosperity for agriculture in the next four years. The best investment in the United States today is land."

## Teaching Against Alcohol Advised

Governor of North Carolina  
Proposes Re-enactment of  
Former Statute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALEIGH, N. C.—Re-enactment of laws designed to promote the teaching of the effects of alcohol and narcotics was advocated by O. Max Gardner, in his inaugural address as Governor of North Carolina before 7000 people here Jan. 11.

He declared that one of the chief ambitions of his administration would be to see North Carolina have a profounder respect for law than ever before. His reference to education against alcohol and narcotics brought applause.

Other state officers were inaugurated for a four-year term, including R. T. Fountain, Lieutenant-Governor; James A. Hartness, Secretary of State; Baxter Durham, State Auditor; Ben R. Lacy, Treasurer; W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture; A. T. Allen, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

North Carolina's new Governor is a life-long prohibitionist. Although the State went against Alfred E. Smith for President by more than 60,000, it gave Mr. Gardner a majority of 75,000.

## MATHEMATICS FUND GIVEN TO PRINCETON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PRINCETON, N. J.—A gift of \$500,000 for work in mathematics at Princeton University in memory of Dean Henry Burchard Fine has just been announced. The trustees appointed Dean Christian Gauss to the class of 1900 professorship of modern languages and authorized the preparation of plans for an extension to McCosh Hall, the main classroom building. A site for the proposed new library also was selected.

Thomas D. Jones of the class of 1876 and his wife, Miss Gwethalyn Jones of Chicago, are the donors of the Henry Burchard Fine Mathematical Hall and the fund for its upkeep, which is to be used for the activities of the department of mathematics and the department of mathematical physics now provided for in Palmer Physical Laboratory. Work on this building, which will greatly relieve crowded conditions in Palmer Laboratory, will be started in the spring.

## Merchants Appeal for Traffic Court

Special Tribunal Is Declared  
Necessary in Philadelphia to  
Curb "Political Pull"

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
PHILADELPHIA—A movement to take traffic violation cases out of the hands of city magistrates and place them in a traffic court has been started by business men who will ask the Pennsylvania Legislature to pass a bill establishing such a court, according to an announcement just made here by the Chestnut Street Association.

The movement had its inception several weeks ago when investigators for the association reported that motorists ignore police summons and tags and rely on political friendship to get them off.

The association's investigators reported that the police are exceptionally diligent in enforcing the parking laws in so far as they are able. It was reported that many motorists finding their cars tagged merely tore up the bits of cardboard and went about their business.

Members of the association, most of whom are merchants along Chestnut Street, one of the narrowest and at the same time busiest retail sections, declare that unless a determined move is made traffic will become hopelessly congested, especially with the great increase in the use of motorcars.

Statistics presented by the association in its argument for a traffic court showed that about 90 per cent of the motorists tagged did not even bother to show up in court. Elwood B. Chapman, president of the association, explaining this, said that violators simply call up their ward leaders and the case is dropped.

"Traffic regulation will never be respected so long as political influence can be exerted by motorists," Mr. Chapman said, "but a city traffic court, such as this association advocates, would deprive the violators of that influence."

## SELIGMAN TO LECTURE AT CUBAN UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, head of the department of economics at Columbia University, has been appointed visiting Carnegie professor of international relations to Havana by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Dr. Seligman, who will leave on his mission on Jan. 27, will lecture at the University of Havana, where he will discuss economic and financial aspects of the establishment of a new fiscal system in Cuba. High officials in the Cuban Government will attend his lectures, which will deal also with labor and general problems.

## NAVY PARLEY FAVORED BY BRITISH LEGISLATOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fred A. Britten (R.), chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has made public a letter from Commander Joseph Kenworthy, a member of the British Parliament, proposing two informal meetings this year of Anglo-American legislators to discuss naval parity, one to be held at London and a second at Washington.

Commander Kenworthy's communication was one of several exchanges of views between himself and Mr. Britten since the latter suggested to Premier Baldwin last December that naval limitation should be discussed at a meeting at Ottawa of members of the American and British national legislatures.

## NOISE OF FACTORIES TO BE INVESTIGATED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Factory noises will be the subject of research by the New York State Bureau of Women in Industry. Miss Nellie Swartz, director of the bureau, told members of the Institute of Arts and Sciences in the first of a series of lectures on "Humanizing Industry," just given at Columbia University.

With the increase in installation of machinery, there has been an increase in noises which are handicapping the efficiency of working people, Miss Swartz declared. She announced that there would be thorough study of this situation.

## NEW YORK UNIVERSITY ALUMNI GIVE \$72,536

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Alumni of New York University contributed and pledged \$72,536 to the university during 1928, according to the first annual report

## Does What It's Told to Do



Wide World

WHEN W. Jones of the General Electric Company tells this little electric train to "stop," it stops; "go," and it goes; "back up," it backs. It "understands" any language, and obeys just as well in Chinese as it does in English. The secret, it is set forth, lies in a one-two-three relay coupled to the microphone.

of the alumni fund committee just made public.

More than 2400 graduates made donations to the fund in amounts varying from \$500 to \$1, the announcement said. More than \$32,200 of the aggregate amount represents the sum collected under the new alumni plan put in operation nearly a year ago.

## WOMAN JURORS BILL SOUGHT IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill designed to open the jury-box to women of New York State will again be introduced in the Legislature and proponents

hope that the measure will finally become a law in 1929. Mrs. Lieber E. Whitte of Syracuse, state chairman of the National Woman's Party, and Mrs. Leslie Tompkins, legislative state chairman of the New York State League of Women Voters, have just interviewed legislators on the bill.

Mrs. Whitte declared that the National Woman's Party in its campaign for equal rights also will back a domicile bill, designed to give equal right with men in establishing their legal residence, and a guardianship bill which proposes to make mothers equal guardians with fathers in the custody of children.

## Medical Bulletins Opposed by League

Propaganda Printed at  
Expense of the Public Is  
Charged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DETROIT, Mich.—Opposition to medical propaganda printed by boards of health at public expense is one of the chief measures to be pushed this year by the American Medical Liberty League. Mrs. Lora C. W. Little, secretary, said. The league's annual convention is being held here for the first time outside of Chicago.

"The struggle against compulsory medicine," according to Mrs. Little, "has brought to pass an understanding on the part of medical men that compulsory medicine is a mistake. There is less effort now to seek laws forcing medical treatment, but more of an attempt to try to 'sell the idea' and so get consent."

"This takes the form of printed material sent out by health boards and often circulated through the schools. 'Scare methods' are used to drive people to the use of toxin antitoxin. The opposition to vaccination has had its results. Less is said about vaccination now, but unfortunately more is said about the use of toxin antitoxin."

The three-day program of the league is planned to discuss these trends and methods of combating them.

## Wages for Inmates of Sing Sing Urged in Report to State

Goods Produced by Prisoners  
in 1928 Valued at  
\$668,898

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Recommendations for adoption of a system of wage payments for inmates of Sing Sing Prison, and for the segregation of funds received by the State from the sale of prison-made goods to apply to the institutional costs of heat, power, light and water, are made in a report of the prison commission to the State Department of Correction.

A survey made by the commission shows that all except 9 per cent of the prison's population of approximately 1700 were employed in industrial work, although some of the prison shops are overcrowded. Total value of goods produced by the prisoners in 1928 was \$668,898.

Further increase in production is expected to follow from the completion of the new sheet metal shop. On the matter of wages, the report notes that efforts to establish a per diem and per capita basis have failed heretofore, owing to technical difficulties in the prison law. Whenever a wage has been applied, however, it is stated, there has been an increase in the production curve.

The commission recommends a considerable enlargement of the industrial facilities at the prison, urging that a new wall be constructed between the present prison and the state land bordering the New York Central Railroad tracks near the Hudson River. In this area of 129,000 square feet, it is recommended that additional industrial shops be established. Improvement in the water supply and other improvements of the prison plant are advocated.

## MR. TATE'S NAME WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of H. Theodore Tate to be Treasurer of the United States will be withdrawn by the Treasury Department because of opposition which developed in Congress to Mr. Tate.

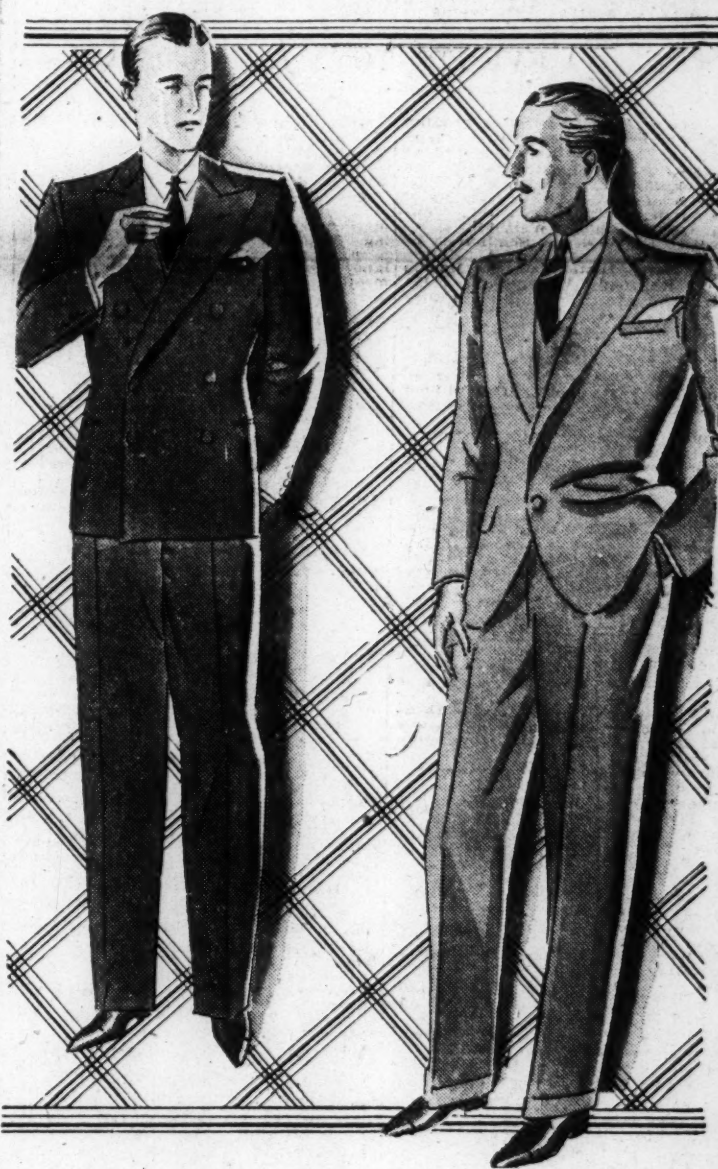


## SACK SUITS

UNUSUAL VALUE AT \$55

Wholly correct and smart are these single and double-breasted sack suits now available in The Man's Shop at a most unusual value. The double-breasted is correctly wide in the shoulders, snug about the hips. The single-breasted has either the peak or the notch lapel—and both are tailored in a splendid range of materials.

SMART • GOOD LOOKING



The materials are fine worsteds, luxurious chevots and unfinished worsteds—and the smart sharkskin fabrics in browns, greys, tans and blue-greys. Each suit is one-quarter mohair lined, with silk sleeves, and tailored to our usual standard—unusually priced at

\$55

## THE MAN'S SHOP

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

EXPRESS ELEVATORS DIRECT

## Now! The Wanamaker February Furniture Sale

Dollars do extra duty now, for the Wanamaker February Furniture Sale is open . . . opening in January because the short month of February cannot adequately serve the home-makers who want this furniture.

Save 10 to 50%

All Wanamaker furniture (except antiques) is 10 to 50 per cent less during the sale . . . standard Wanamaker matched suites including open stock and separate pieces . . . and Belmason furniture and Venturus furniture as well.

## Open Wednesday Evenings

The Furniture Sale will be open every Wednesday evening until 9 o'clock . . . permitting home-makers to choose together the furniture with which they will live together . . . giving time for unhurried, unhampered selection.

## All Good Furniture

Furniture for every room is in the sale . . . living rooms, dining room, bedroom, hall, foyer, den, library . . . matched suites, including much open stock . . . separate pieces for all rooms . . . furniture authentic in design, honest in material and workmanship . . . built to give a lifetime of service . . . all of it with prices 10 to 50 per cent less.

## Plan Your Income and Outgo

Before you buy, plan your new furnishings . . . and before you plan, take advantage of the Little Home that Budget Built, where a staff of experts will gladly advise you on problems of decoration as well as the pressing problems of getting the utmost from your income . . . This friendly service works as well for an income of \$1,000 as for one of \$100,000 . . . and there is no obligation to buy . . . The rooms of the Little Home are a constant fountain of ideas, and the staff experts will help you crystallize them from the vast stocks at their command.

Sixth gallery, new building

## Quick Dinners and Suppers

Excellent dinners and quick suppers served in the Eighth Gallery Restaurant every Wednesday evening during the sale . . .

Dinners at . . . \$1.50  
Suppers at . . . \$1.00

## Get the Book!

The Wanamaker Budget Primer, a fascinating little book with a great deal of wisdom packed between its covers, may be had for the asking . . . The Budget Service Book, now in its 10th edition, may also be had on request.

## Remember!

Budget—Buy, and Save . . . the slogan of the Budget Credit Account . . . plan your income . . . buy your furniture at sale economies . . . save money in doing it . . . and pay out of income during the months to come, with a Budget Credit Account, which is virtually an extended charge account . . . Learn this secret of happy home-making at the Little Home that Budget Built, Sixth gallery.

The Sale is now open and will continue through January, with the Furniture Galleries open every Wednesday evening until 9 P. M.

First to Seventh Galleries, new building

John Wanamaker New York

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

100% OREGON WOOL

## Fringed Auto-Robe

WARM—ATTRACTIVE—PLAID DESIGNS

No. 1 Navy Blue Ground with Green and Red Overplaid.  
No. 2 Green Ground with White and Red Overplaid.  
No. 3 Brown Ground with Orange and Blue Overplaid.

3 98

ENCLOSE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER  
Money Refunded If Not Satisfied

KAY-TEX WOOLEN CO., KIRKLAND, WASHINGTON



SHIP-BY-TRUCK  
MOVE GAINING  
IN NEBRASKA2,000,000 Head of Live Stock  
Brought by Motor to  
Omaha in YearSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
OMAHA, Neb.—Approximately 2,000,000 head of live stock was shipped into Omaha's great cattle market during 1928 aboard motor trucks, it is announced here.

Long lines of trucks stream into Omaha while many a little way station that a few years ago waited to see the mixed train of the branch line struggle in, turns now to receiving all of its supplies from the motortruck service instead. And many a crossroads point that a railroader never knew, is said to be rejoicing over the advent of a car that needs no steel rails for its guidance. The motortruck freighting development in the Omaha territory is reported as having a twofold aspect, the livestock movement and the general merchandise service. It is regarded of unusual significance in that Omaha is rated in reference books as one of the greatest rail traffic centers of the United States, while its stockyards take important rank also.

**Find Return Loads**  
After delivering animals into the stockyards, motortrucks are finding return loads. These usually are waiting at some loading point in the city.

The newer development, however, has to do with the men who specialize in the carrying of general merchandise from city wholesaler to outside retailer in one direction, and transportation of produce from country buyer to the city markets, in the other.

Besides looking to their time schedules and connection, some of these motortruck owners have vehicles which are said to be as splendid in appearance as the finest wagons of the "greatest show on earth." The bodies are reported to be tightly closed against dust, refrigerated in summer and heated in winter.

**Refrigerated Equipment**  
There are the fresh meat runs, made with refrigerated equipment between here and Nebraska City or beyond.The safe and  
sane wearAquatite  
200"  
1929 ModelAlways warm and  
dry inside . . .  
while, outside,  
a clean-cut stylish-  
ness far beyond  
the ordinary in  
raincoats to-dayPrice... 70/-  
Lined with fine wool checkAquatite  
RAINCOAT  
FROM 55/- TO 105/-Go to the Outfitter  
showing the  
"THREE SHIRES" SIGN

yond at the South, and similar lines extend as far west as Hastings, 150 miles away, through connection with other meat runs out of Lincoln. Take the matter of Saturday's accumulation of produce. It formerly presented a problem for the outlying community as it had to be held over until the next branch line train was due, until some Sunday or a late Monday. But the problem is reported as solved by truck line operators. After the produce from the big day is all in, the drivers start on their rounds, and clear the creameries, produce houses, and the day's accumulation. Then they are off through the night, Omaha bound. Some of the produce is unloaded at Lincoln, but the bulk reaches this butter and cream market.

Such efficient shipping of produce virtually puts the dairy and poultry producers in direct contact with the market.

## Music in Boston

**People's Symphony Orchestra**  
For the twelfth program of the People's Symphony Orchestra, Conductor Wendt selected "Les Petits Riens" by Mozart; A Norwegian Rhapsody by Lalo, and the Brahms symphony No. 2. Major Mr. Joseph Lautner, who was the assisting artist, chose for his number the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger" by Richard Wagner.

A goodly company gathered in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler for this concert and it appeared as any criterion the music pleased them. The Mozart suite fared better at the hands of both conductor and men than did a recent performance of a Mozart symphony. These orchestral trifles are ingratiating music, requiring delicacy and poise for a satisfying interpretation. Possibly the Gavotte gave the greatest enjoyment.

Mr. Lautner next sang the Wagnerian aria with finish and artistry. His voice has improved both in quality and timbre since last he was heard in Boston. Yesterday the tones were of an even texture throughout, with the top notes round and full. Mr. Lautner was accorded a warm welcome.

The program closed with the Brahms symphony. Throughout the symphony there appeared something of a lack of technical proficiency, all the more strange in view of previous performances of this band. Possibly, of the four movements, the first and the second were the least satisfactory. The program was given the greatest pleasure.

**Ernest Schelling**  
With the aid of an amplifier, Ernest Schelling's gentle voice pervaded the furthest reaches of Jordan Hall Saturday morning, at the first concert of the fifth season of entertaining musical instruction for children. Formerly the children in the rear and balcony seats had to content themselves largely with the unusual pictures thrown on the screen, while the music provided by an orchestra of Boston Symphony men. Now they can easily grasp Mr. Schelling's message as well, which after all is an important part of the program. Assuming that his audience has grown along with him, Mr. Schelling has abandoned his customary four-part scheme of dividing the orchestral sections, beginning with the strings and winding up with the climactic percussion.

He began this series with a talk on German composers, plentifully illustrated, musically and pictorially. Excerpts were played (and well played) from Bach through to Wagner. As always, the slides were delectably uncommon: old prints and etchings and comic cartoons, and a map of his own making which led us to wonder if he didn't draw some of the pictures.

As before, one song was set apart for the audience's participation—"Der Tannenbaum," sung, it must be admitted, not over-exuberantly. Perhaps the children missed the fabulous barometer of last year, which could suddenly sink so abysmally to "Sad" and soar so unexpectedly to "Good." Mr. Schelling gives a good deal in one concert (not quantitatively speaking altogether). Music itself, a little art and some instruction delightfully mixed with the kind of humor you find in "Alice" and the Christopher Robin books, and the grown-up never quite outgrows. One would like to see every seat filled at these concerts.

**Jascha Heifetz**  
A figure of poise and imperturbability was Jascha Heifetz, as he stood upon the stage of Symphony Hall yesterday. His bearing, straight, slim and almost motionless, the scroll of his instrument toward the audience, heightened the effect of darting swiftness, unmatchable, lustrous tone, perfectly molded phrasing, which transfigured his program. One of two may touch him in these respects, but none can excel him.

There was an "incident" in the Praetorium of Bach as arranged by Kreisler. One wrong turn in the breathless maze of notes, and the impeccable Heifetz was lost. But instead of disillusion, this seemed to bring to the audience an increased wonder that a human being can breathe such notes, and that a spark-shooting piece, and toss it off—as Heifetz probably has—a hundred times without a flaw. Such a glimpse of the erring human in genius keeps from taking place the kind of unbelievable skill which is a violinist's every-day stock in trade.

With the flood of tone which he poured into Locatelli's sonata in F minor, Heifetz made it sound almost important. Four transcriptions of eighteenth century pieces were charmingly played, and the modern French pieces, Ravel's "Habanera," and Milhaud's Brazilian "Leme," were most delicately turned out. The concerto of Ernst remains a piece for an audience of violinists.

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OF ALL NATIONS

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The British Sailors Society

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HOMES and HOSTELS in 100 World Ports. CHILDREN and other dependants cared for. OCEAN LIBRARIES supplied to over 800 lightships and lightships and 800 ships at sea. INTERNATIONAL SAILORS' BROTHERHOOD. 2000 sailors in Christian Fellowship. KINLEY SEND donations to the Hon. Treas. SIR ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., 680 Commercial Road, London, E. 14, England.

CITY IS SHOWN  
TO BE TEST OF  
MAN'S FITNESSMachine Made, It Will, Says  
Educator, Soon Determine  
Which Is to Prevail

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Born of a machine world, the city is par excellence a machine-made product, and whether machines dominate men, as some say, or men utilize machines and what effect this will have on the inner life as well as the outer life predicted the city will first show."

Professor Merriam served several terms in the City Council of Chicago and twice ran for Mayor. He is chairman of the department of political science at the university and a former president of the American Political Science Association.

"Modern civilization is built upon specialization," he observed, "upon a division of labor unparalleled in the history of man. And the city is the home of specialization in its minutest forms. Can these minute specialities build a world in which the social graces shall not be sacrificed to industrial power? The city will show. The modern world lives upon invention rather than upon tradition, in the future rather than in the past."

The modern city is the most significant social product of present-day civilization. Professor Merriam declared. "The tendencies of the time are most vividly expressed in its ways of life, both the good and the bad."

"With the fate of the city is bound up the fate of western civilization," he continued. "Tell me whether the masses of the cities can govern themselves and I will tell you whether democracy will succeed or fail to failure with the forms that have preceded it."

"The city is the soil in which the religious, the political order, the social order of the future must grow and change. For in the cities are increasingly centered numbers, wealth, power, organizing ability, leadership in the things upon which modern civilization feeds and flourishes."

Among the many problems of the great city, the University of Chicago professor singled out as "one of the greatest" that of the press and its influence upon public opinion.

Talks With Byrd  
From PittsburghSeelmann Tells in Radio Conversation of Expedition  
Going to Borneo

PITTSBURGH (P)—Theodore Seelmann, leader of the All-American Mohawk Malaysian expedition, which soon will sail for Borneo, spoke to the Byrd expedition in Antarctica in a special radio broadcast from station KDKA here.

In his message the young explorer, who has spent two years in the Arctic regions of Alaska, extended greetings to the Byrd party, and especially to his friend, Carl Peterson, Norwegian radio operator aboard the City of New York.

Mr. Seelmann told Mr. Peterson that the All-American Mohawk Malaysian Expedition was scheduled to reach Borneo early in May, and that radio experts with the party would communicate with the Byrd base direct from that place.

The Malaysian party is taking into the interior of Borneo a number of elaborate short wave transmitters and intend communicating regularly with United States stations. Mr. Seelmann is in Pittsburgh to consult Harry W. Wells, a house electrical engineer, who has been named chief of radio communication and research for the Borneo trip. The expedition plans to explore inaccessible regions of Borneo and make a minute study of equatorial radio problems.

Byrd Ship Heading  
Back to Ice Barrier

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass. (P)—Messages between the steamer

Eleanor Bolling of the Byrd Antarctic expedition and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Research Radio Station here were exchanged. During the communication, the Eleanor Bolling reported she was seven hours out of Dunedin, New Zealand, heading back to the ice barrier with her second load of supplies for the expedition.

Hoover Gives Aid  
to College Fund

Points Out That Quaker Institution, in Oregon, He Attended Needs Money

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Pacific College, old established Quaker institution at Newberg, Ore., at which Herbert Hoover, President-elect, was one of the earliest students, is engaged in a financial campaign for \$100,000 to complete its permanent endowment of \$300,000. A fund of this size is required to keep the institution in the list of standard and accredited colleges recognized by the United States Bureau of Education.

The plan to complete the endowment has been encouraged by this expression from Mr. Hoover.

"If the college loses its classification, of course the institution is destroyed. In his boyhood Mr. Hoover lived in Newberg, Ore., where his uncle, Dr. H. J. Minthorn, became first superintendent of Pacific College. Mrs. Minthorn was first principal of the grammar school department. While the college is a Quaker institution and stresses the importance of a Christian education, students of various faiths attend there."

The first \$200,000 of the endowment fund was obtained by Dr. Pennington, who has been president of the institution, for 17 years, through gifts from former students and friends in all parts of the United States.

DRASTIC ENFORCEMENT  
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—That British Columbia's liquor control law has failed to stop bootlegging was clearly indicated when R. H. Pooley, the new Attorney-General of the province, gave the city of New Westminster a week in which to "clean up" its liquor situation.

Laxity of liquor law enforcement and the illegal sale of liquor in that city, Mr. Pooley said, had become intolerable, and related warnings to the city authorities had failed to remedy conditions. Finally Mr. Pooley threatened to take over the policing of the city himself if the city police did not enforce the law.

ROCKEFELLERS GIVE  
\$2,000,000 TO BAPTISTS

NEW YORK (P)—Receipt of a gift of \$2,000,000, perpetuating the name of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Sr., is announced by the Northern Baptist Convention.

The gift was made by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial as the largest contribution to the denomination's missionary funds that has been made in years, and will be divided equally by the Women's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the Woman's Home Mission Society.

Mathematics Made Easier  
by Semi-Mechanical Mode

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

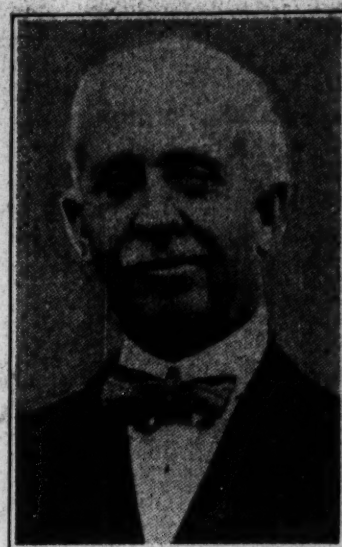
BERKELEY, Calif.—Prof. Derrick N. Lehmer, professor of mathematics at the University of California, has invented a semi-mechanical method for finding factors for large numbers.

Perforated sheets of paper are used, and by laying one sheet over another and observing where the holes match, the answer to a given problem is quickly found. The new method is said to be quick and accurate, and solves a difficulty that has puzzled mathematicians for many years.

## EARL OF EGDMONT TO STAY

CALGARY, Alta. (P)—Frederick Joseph Trevelyan, Provost, tenth Earl of Egmont, and Alberta rancher, does not purpose to claim his seat in the House of Lords. A resident of Alberta for the past 28 years, the new Earl declared he intended to make his home permanently in this province. The Earl said it might be necessary for him to return to England, but he would return and continue his former mode of life in Alberta.

## Hoover's Host



J. C. PENNEY

Florida Estate  
Prepared for  
Hoover's Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

Miami with Miami Beach across a three-mile expanse of water.

Belle Island, because of the small number of estates covering its area, offers excellent opportunity for the combination of seclusion and availability which the President-elect will find essential as the time of his inauguration draws near.

The Penney estate, besides its tropical gardens, contains wide lawns, swimming pools, tennis court, three boat houses with their adjuncts of yachts and motor boats offering every facility for that form of water sport, and three large residences together with numerous other buildings.

## Is Three-Story Structure

The residence itself is a three-story structure, the first two stories being of reinforced concrete while the upper story is of hollow tile. The facade is an especially interesting piece of architectural development with elaborate moldings which blend with the landscape treatment of the terraces.

The terrace leads to an entrance door which opens into a reception room finished and furnished in mahogany. An alcove opening into the reception room.

At the right of the reception room is the music room. A pipe organ, played from a hidden three-manual keyboard, occupies the west wall of this room, opposite the huge fireplace. The room is two stories high with an arched white ceiling, its entire front opening into an enclosed porch.

The dining room, which also opens from the music room, and is exceptional for its spacious dimensions, is finished in carved walnut. The kitchen and chef's quarters are behind it in the domestic wing of the house.

Even these have a most attractive vista, looking out on rose gardens, the swimming pool and, beyond, through the palms, the bay. All around is open water, beautiful green lawns, shimmering palms and tropical flowers, with distant roof tops of mellow tile showing above the green of the trees and giving warm assurance of neighborliness.

The second floor is devoted to four master bedrooms and baths, the Hoover suite occupying the southeast wing, while the third floor is largely devoted to a magnificent ballroom and additional suites for guests.

The residence of Joseph H. Adams, adjoining the Penney property, will be used as guest house and office quarters for the use of the official members of the Hoover party and for representatives of the press.

## Estate to Be Guarded

Adding to the isolation of the Presidential White House, a wall has been built along the Venetian Way for the entire width of the island, and

no one will be allowed to enter the confines of the estate without a special invitation from its occupants. Secret service men stationed at the two entrances will enforce the seclusion of the President-elect.

The garage and the boathouse buildings are expected to be turned into headquarters for telegraph operators and newspaper men. Mr. Penney, who is a personal friend of Mr. Hoover, is keenly interested in agriculture and operates a purebred Guernsey stock farm at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., a Hampshire sheep farm at White Plains, N. Y., and a 120-acre agricultural project in the town of Penney Farms, 35 miles southwest of Jacksonville. Farmers, working on this tract, acquire their property on a partnership basis and all marketing is done on a co-operative basis. Mr. Penney is also president of the Christian Herald Publishing Company, and is the founder of the J. C. Penney Company group of chain stores.

Longfellow's Poem  
Made House FamousAppleton Home at Pittsfield  
to Be Reproduced—Wall  
paper Came From Paris

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Miss Harriet E. Plunkett, who for 75 years has made her home in the old Appleton house, where the poet Longfellow passed part of his honeymoon, and wrote "The Clock on the Stairs," has begun building a reproduction of the house on another street, to which she will remove, owing to the decision of the city to take the property where this fine old house stands, demolish the building and erect a new high school thereon.

The house dates from 1790. It was purchased by a lawyer, Thomas Gold, in 1810. One of his daughters was married to Nathan Appleton, a wealthy Boston merchant, and their daughter, Frances, became the bride of Longfellow in 1843. During an extended visit here the famous poem was inspired by a timepiece that then stood on a landing of the stairway and was later moved to the Craigie house in Cambridge.

Wall paper bought by the Appletons in Paris in 1812, showing street scenes of old Cairo, adorns the north-west parlor of the house, and is in such a good state of preservation that it may be removed for use in the new house to be erected by Miss Plunkett in Croft Street.

BOY SCOUTS OF BOSTON  
REPORT ACTIVE YEAR

Boston's Boy Scout movement has experienced such rapid growth during the last year that the membership of the Boston Council is now 666 men and boys, showing the addition of 546 boys and 315 officers and committeemen, according to the annual report of Donald C. North, Scout executive. The two reservations, Camp Storow Scout and Camp Karstein, have been so eagerly used that a total of 6895 boy-nights are reported. Such a figure, it is said, does not include the hundreds of boys who used the camps on one-day hikes, more than 500 of whom came on one day, nor does it mention the great number of Boston Scouts using other camps.

In listing the civic deeds and "good turns" done by Scouts during the year, the report described acts varying from the repairing of a damaged shipment of toys to messenger work with the fruit and flower missions. Announcement of a big jamboree, to be held in the Boston Garden next spring, in which hundreds of Scouts will take part, was also made.

## HIGH TEXTILE TARIFF URGED

A higher tariff on cotton and woolen goods coming into the United States, in order to maintain present wages in textile mills and to improve standards of living among employees, is advocated in a resolution passed by the National Association of Dyers and Finishers, meeting in Boston. Copies of the resolution were sent to senators and representatives in Washington.

Lack of Training  
Said to Be Chief  
Cause for Crime85 Per Cent of Inmates in  
Prisons Unfit Vocation-  
ally, It Is Found

Few young men with training for trades are to be found in penal institutions, reports the Massachusetts Advisory Council on Crime Prevention. This commission found that 85 per cent of a group of youthful inmates of Massachusetts institutions were vocationally unfit, and that 61 per cent of the group were unemployed when they committed the crime for which they are in prison.

"Criminals appear to be 'round pegs in square holes,'" the report continues. "The young man without a trade and without a job presents a far greater risk to society than the young man employed at a trade he knows."

"How can crime be prevented? There are many factors that lead to crime, but at least one preventable situation is here presented. It is a sign of failure in a community when a boy is discharged from its schools, however soon or late, without supervision and without a job. The responsibility for this is those who have control of the lives of the children of today."

"A community's responsibility for the well-being of its members does not end at the fourteenth, fifteenth or sixteenth year. Provision might be made to supervise the youth from the time he leaves school until he has found his place in life, either in a job or in further schooling."

"Idle youths are often infection centers of crime. The corner gang of loafers should be made to account for their actions and reasons for unemployment. Society has a right to such protection. It would help keep empty our jails of tomorrow. Habits of idleness and a knowledge of a trade should be part of the equipment of life of every normal youth of today. Crime can be prevented."

Building Material  
Profits ComparedHarvard Survey Shows Dealers  
in Mason's Supplies Had  
Largest Returns

Dealers in mason's materials showed the highest profits among building material dealers in the United States in 1927, according to the findings of a study of operating expenses and net profits carried out by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research.

The report shows that dealers handling mason's materials primarily, made profits averaging 1.7 per cent of net sales. Lumber dealers were next with typical profit of 1 per cent of sales, but dealers who combined mason's supplies and lumber made, on the average, no profit. Dealers combining lumber, mason's

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GIFTS

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Near Christian Science church

The finest the world produces.

6 EXAMPLES REAL VALUE

Linen Sheets

Lot M2—Unbleached (Hemmed). Heavy French make. Thoroughly shrunken, very strong and durable. Will give endless wear. Ordinary single bed size, 2x3 1/4 yards. Per pair..... 23/9

Plain Cotton Sheets

No. M10—Heavy quality. Shrunken finish. Size 72ins.x3yds. Per pair..... 16/9

Linen Pillow Cases

Lot 103—Hemstitched, of reliable quality. 20x30 ins. 6 for..... 25/9

Cotton Pillow Cases

No. M12—Fine, superior quality. Pure finish. Size 20x30ins. Each..... 1/10

Linen Towels

Plain Huckaback. Size 24x36 24x40

No. M51—Strong, Hemmed, per doz. 19/6 21/6

Hemstitched, per doz. 25/9

Bath Towels

Lot M2—Christy's Heavy Quality. Extra large with all-white hemmed ends. Size 41x57ins. 6/6

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## WOMEN BASING HOPE OF PEACE ON ARBITRATION

Ten Organizations Join in Conference on Cause and Cure of War

By MARJORIE SHULER  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON — As 1000 women from 45 states are arriving in Washington for the fourth annual Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, ratification of the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact by the United States Senate seems certain and the inter-American arbitration treaty is on its way to the governments of the two continents, two moves toward the peaceful settlement of international differences which are hailed with rejoicing by the women.

When the first conference was called five years ago by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, peace was an unpalatable word in many parts of the country and most of those who were willing to discuss it at all were animated by sentiment or emotion and not equipped with facts and understanding.

Though the 10 national women's

organizations which are affiliated with the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War and in the three national conferences which have preceded, the present one an effort has been made to give information by experienced men and women who represent diverse points of view all the way from the advocates of a high degree of preparedness to those who want no preparations at all for war. Out of the conflicting points of view the women have been building their own platform, a constructive view of the whole, until today they stand committed firmly to arbitration as the most promising method to obtain peace.

**Believe Pact Assured**  
The multilateral treaty which today is known as the Paris pact was under severe criticism in the United States and in Europe a year ago when the women met in Washington and one well-informed observer of international politics deplored the attention given to it in the sessions of the conference, saying, "The women are throwing all their energies behind a national campaign for the Kellogg proposal and before they adjourn the proposal will not exist."

Today the women are meeting with the Briand-Kellogg pact a fact and ratification by the United States practically a certainty. During the year this committee has been responsible for holding more than 10,000 meetings in which numbers of local and state organizations have joined, covering each of the 48 states with 51 state and sectional conferences in 39 states.

The typewritten list of meetings at which resolutions have been passed calling upon the Senate to ratify the treaty, has been sent to William E. Borah (R.), United States Senator from Idaho and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The list weighs one pound and nine ounces and the list of meetings if placed end to end would stretch two miles. Pennsylvania has provided more than 1000 of these resolutions, Minnesota coming a close second with 932 and Michigan third with 814. More than 500 resolutions each have come from Colorado, New Jersey, Illinois and Iowa.

**Actual Commitments Favored**  
"An astonishing change in public opinion in favor of peace pacts instead of wars to settle international differences has taken place in the five years since our committee has been organized," said Mrs. Catt, her arrival here to preside over the conference. "This might almost be called the peace-making century, so radical and enormous has been the shift in favor of actual commitments between nations in order to eliminate war."

The sentiment aroused by the meetings on behalf of the pact will be reported by the women to their senators who are to receive state delegations during the conference. With progress made toward arbitration in Europe the women will definitely turn their attention during the conference toward South American, hearing speeches on the inter-American arbitration treaty and the Monroe Doctrine.

**Will Hear All Sides**  
Illustrating the effort of the women to hear all sides of the question is the plan for one session at which Dr. Thomas Schenck, former aide to General Pershing and now professor of law at West Point, will sum up for the advocates of defense through preparedness, while those who believe in pacts will be represented by Paul U. Kellogg, editor of the Survey.

One evening session will be given over to a discussion by college professors and writers of why it is that in spite of peace pacts, the nations of the world continue to maintain their war establishments.

Preceding the formal opening of the conference the women have had several committee meetings and a forum discussion on the technique of reading participated in by some of the 300 women who have been following a course of study outlined by the national committee.

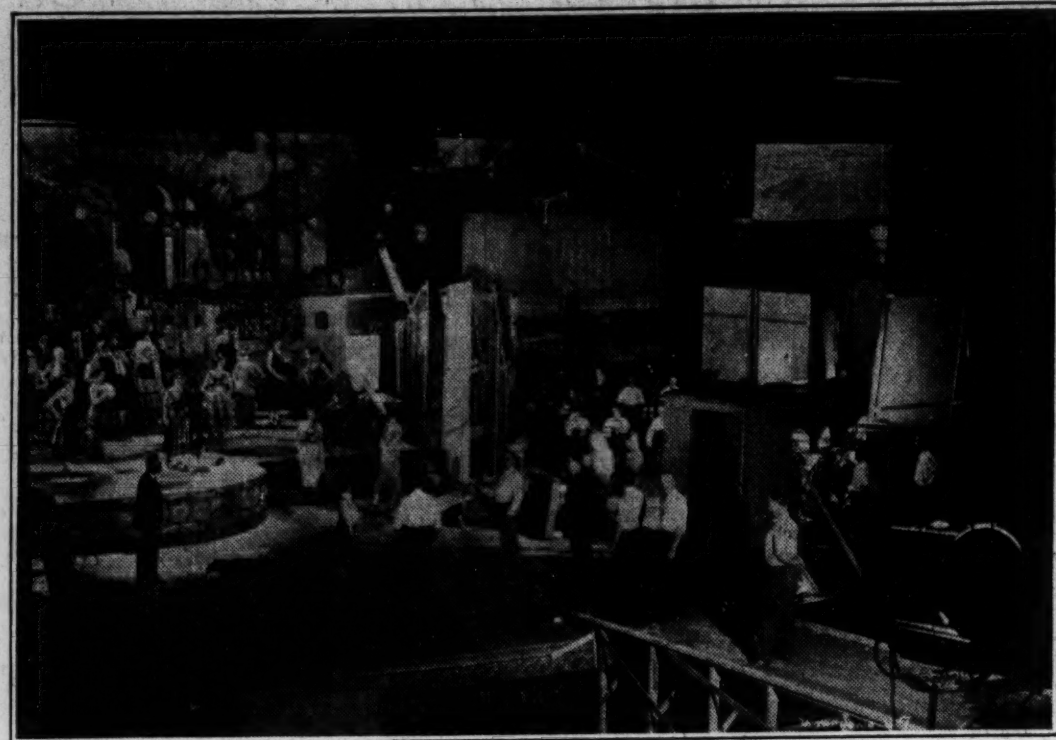
**Assess Facts and Opinions**  
The women come from all parts of the country and from various fields all the way from home-makers to college presidents, stenographers to wives of governors. They have been reading books of opposing points of view and in the discussion they told how they had learned to apply discrimination—and to integrate their reading with other learning so that they could pick out the information which seemed to them most reliable.

E. C. Lindeman of the School of Social Work led the forum and Miss Rhoda E. McCulloch of New York City conducted a sample reading test in which the audience was asked to display its capacity to distinguish between facts and opinions.

Prof. Marian P. Whitney of Vassar College presided over the forum, representing the American Association of University Women, which is a co-operating organization on the national committee together with the Council of Women for Home Missions, Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Board of Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League.

**POLISH-AMERICANS IN WARSAW**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WARSAW—The President of the Polish Republic recently received the delegation of the Polish National

## A Stage Within a Stage in Taking a Talkie



COMPLETE VITAPHONE STAGE SET  
In the Foreground and at the Right Side of the Picture Are the Powerful Incandescents Which Have Displaced the Famous Klieg Lights. The Orchestra is Seen in Right Center. The Lower Right is the Sound-Proof Vitaphone Klieg Booth. Note How a Regular Theater Stage is Used in Effort to Eliminate Outside Noises.

## Talkies Causing Big Shakeup in Movie Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

ductions. Synchronization was perfect by the very nature of the mechanical arrangement used, the sound being photographed on the film alongside the picture. The quality of sound reproduction had made great advances but still the thing was not to the general liking of the public, it was a novelty. But the radio was sweeping the United States at that time and its wonders quite dwarfed the "talkie" efforts.

The third chapter in this art was started in the summer of 1926 and it is still in the process of being unfolded. That summer Vitaphone made its bow on Broadway at the Warner Theater, sponsored by this progressive group of brothers in the film industry. Its possibilities before that first presentation were questioned. It was generally conceded that it would prove a nice little novelty for these boys anyway, just a sort of "filler-in" to tickle the movie appetite.

**Proved More Than Novelty**  
Novelties, as a rule, are placed on a relatively low level of importance. They are often derided and at the best patronizingly approved. Yet, how many of the world's great inventions were classed as only novelties when they first made their appearance? Perhaps history was repeating itself again and the novelty of today was to become the necessity of tomorrow.

The first performance of Vitaphone was convincing, surprising and stirring. A huge symphony played before one on the screen, and as it played it could be heard in a quite real manner. Closeups were given of the various groups of musicians, and these were in perfect time or synchronization with the music being produced. Mechanical reproduction had advanced to the point where it could fill a good-sized playhouse, was sound pleasing and almost like the real orchestra itself. It was not perfect, but it satisfied.

Imaginative people at that performance saw its possibilities. Many still believed that it was just a novelty. The movie industry looked, shrugged, its shoulders and went on its merry way producing silent pictures. Warner brothers did not give up. They felt that somewhere in this was something that might prove to be a saving grace for this same industry as it ambled along its placid and unprogressive road.

**Small Towns—Gainers**  
For instance, take the small town people. They make up a great majority of the people of the world and few are privileged to see pictures with anything except the poorest sort of accompanying music. If this new art only gave just good or-

chestral accompaniment to a picture, and never entered in to the dramatic end itself, it would still be justified.

A picture, to be seen at its best, should be accompanied by a score, worked up to fit every scene, every emotional change, and only a few of the largest theaters could do this. It demands a really good orchestra, and how many theaters throughout the country could boast of one? Yes, a few in the large cities, but none in the small.

This new art meant that "John Doe of Podunk" could go to his little local movie house and see the finest pictures, accompanied by one of the finest of orchestras, using an especially prepared score, played in synchronization with the picture. Surely this, in itself, was enough to make the days of the limited pianist banging away on an equally limited piano, often more so, detracting from a picture rather than enhancing. Gone the days of the average city orchestra, with its overpredominance of brass and its leader who depended upon to ruin a subtle moment by playing a few bars of rousing march music.

**Synchronization Perfected**  
No, indeed. This certainly was not merely a novelty. It had its place. It showed much more technical perfection than most sound and picture products, which argued well for its future. And this was only the beginning.

When it slowly started to dawn upon the motion picture world that at least as a synchronization of music and picture, the old guard still refused to believe that this new infant would ever reach into the dramatic interpretation end. To be sure, they had some grounds for this, for the few voices heard were none too good and women's voices particularly were unsatisfactory, a common limitation in all mechanical reproduction.

Despite these drawbacks, Warner Brothers carried on quietly, and this past year introduced a new form of entertainment in "The Lion and the Mouse," featuring Lionel Barrymore and May McAvoy. This picture used talking sequences as a point of emphasis, having a good musical background accompaniment, and then breaking into dialogue at dramatic moments when speech would convey the effect better than pantomime and subtitles.

**Sound News Reels Start**  
The result of this picture's debut on Broadway was the spreading like wildfire of the whole talkie idea. Fox, in the meantime, had been developing "Movietone," another type of sound picture, and this was launched shortly afterward in the form of short subjects and, of particular importance, news reels. This latter subject is sufficiently interesting to merit detailed treatment which will be given in a following article. The prime difference between Vitaphone and Movietone is

that Vitaphone records the sound on records as in a phonograph, while Movietone records the sound on the same film that is used for photographing the subject.

Needless to say, the picture market was cut wide open. Its effects are so far reaching that no one can estimate its ultimate goal. The Western Electric Company, designers and manufacturers of the amplification apparatus, are literally swamped with orders from playhouses all over the country. This is also true of Photophone, the new R. C. A. product, which uses the film-recording idea, only with a different arrangement than that used by Fox.

**Demanding by Public**  
In Boston one small photoplay house on the same street with a huge "presentation" house was running nearly empty. It carried no orchestra and could not compete with the bigger house with an orchestra and stage productions. Talking picture equipment was installed. Within a week the big house was relatively empty while the smaller playhouse had crowds lined up outside for nearly a block every evening seeking admission. And this performance was absolutely nothing but talking pictures in the form of drama and vaudeville acts.

As soon as possible the large house installed sound equipment, and this, in turn, had the long familiar line of standees waiting outside for admission. But the odd part of it was, that the attendance at the smaller house did not drop. It was evident that the existing movie audiences were not only freshly inspired, but that new devotees were joining the ranks.

## Talkies Make Debut in Latin-America

HAVANA (P)—The "talkies" made their debut here in what was believed to be their first appearance in Latin America. Owners of the theater were satisfied with the result, although the Spanish-speaking Cubans heard only the English of the screen.

## WATER DISTRICT PLAN FOR COLORADO RIVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PASADENA, Calif.—For the purpose of securing and distributing the waters of the Colorado River among communities of southern California, a corporation with a \$2,000,000,000 assessed valuation has been formed here.

To be known as the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the organization represents communities of Los Angeles, Orange and San Bernardino Counties.

## Reformed Convicts Proving Faithful in 'Jobs' at Factory

Leather Plant Taken Over to Give Opportunity to Men With Satisfactory Records

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The Marshall Stillman Movement Industries has just taken over a leather goods factory on West Twenty-sixth Street, where it will provide employment for reformed convicts whose good faith is attested by satisfactory prison records and who are seeking to "make a living" by honest work.

Purchase of the factory was financed by the sale of \$100,000 in preferred stock, the announcement said, and the enterprise will be conducted on a co-operative basis, with 50 per cent of the profits distributed among the workers twice a year. The organization will operate industrial enterprises which the Movement acquires, and the Amazon Leather Goods will be conducted as "Industrial Unit No. 1" of the project.

**Provides Desired Opportunity**  
Operation of the factory will provide the Marshall Stillman Movement with an opportunity it has long been seeking, says Alpheus Geer, founder of the Movement, that of helping men to re-establish themselves in the business world.

"It is this need which the industrial units of the Marshall Stillman Movement Industries will meet," Mr. Geer explained. "The Movement is not a reform organization. It is the extension of opportunity to those who have in their own minds already reformed. The men in the factory will be represented on the board of management by an employees' committee. It is really not a social experiment, but a straight business in which every citizen should be interested."

**Prove Honest and Industrious**  
The Amazon Leather Goods Factory was established more than a year ago by Frederick J. Groehl, formerly Assistant District Attorney of New York City. Mr. Geer said, Mr. Groehl, who is president of the Marshall Stillman Movement Industries, was interested in the question of rehabilitation of criminals and gave several jobs in his factory to such men who were recommended by the Marshall Stillman Movement.

These men all "made good," Mr. Geer said. They learned the work quickly and proved to be honest, quick and hard-working. Furthermore, they "stuck to their jobs" and showed no disposition to loaf or to quit work.

Gradually the number of former convicts employed at the factory was

increased and the backers of the movement decided that they had proved their point—that reformed convicts make worth-while industrial workers—and that the organization could perform an important social service by establishing industrial units and providing honest employment for them.

**Men "Sticking to Jobs"**  
Harry Nadler, general manager of the factory and an experienced leather worker, admitted that a first he was convinced that the men would not "stick to their jobs." After nearly a year's experience, he is enthusiastic about the possibilities of the work.

Mr. Nadler said the factory is now employing about 60 men who have prison records and that it expects to increase the number to about 350 during the next six weeks.

"We did a business of \$750,000 in 1928 and expect to reach \$2,000,000 this year," he said. "We find that organizations who purchase our output have become particularly interested in our project to rehabilitate convicts and are continually increasing their orders for our goods."

Mr. Geer is first vice-president of Marshall Stillman Movement Industries and Mr. Nadler is second vice-president.

## O. D. YOUNG WILL SERVE IN REPARATIONS WORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Owen D. Young co-author of the Dawes Plan, will be one of the unofficial representatives on the Reparations Revision Commission, it was learned on high authority here following a long conference between Mr. Young and President Coolidge. Mr. Young also conferred with Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State. Following the conference, Mr. Kellogg was careful to make it clear that Mr. Young or any other American representatives were not appointed by the United States and did not represent the United States in any manner.

The Foreign Offices of the allied countries undoubtedly will notify the United States of the appointment of the experts, both American and foreign. Mr. Kellogg said, but this is as far as the connection between the United States and foreign countries will go. The Foreign Office has as yet not communicated with his department, he said.

## 48th ANNUAL SALE at THAYER MCNEIL

BEGINNING today, you will have your annual opportunity to purchase Thayer McNeil footwear and hosiery at very substantial savings. For every member of the family, there is a chance to get things for Spring and Summer. We have taken thousands of pairs of shoes from our regular stock for this sale, not out-of-date shoes, but fresh, new shoes that will be the smartest made in the coming seasons. Every pair is of the usual Thayer McNeil high quality and sound value. Come early for the best selection for, while we have every size represented in the Sale, there is not every size in every style. Our doors open at nine o'clock.

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At the Children's Shop, prices are \$2.85, \$3.85 and \$5.35. And for Misses', \$4.85, \$6.85 and \$9.85.



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While Squibb's is so wonderfully effective, it is not in the least bit harsh. It refreshes the mouth and gums. Sweetens the breath, too. 40c a generous tube at all druggists.



## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FIRST ROUND  
IS COMPLETED

All Players in Squash Racquets, However, Have Not Seen Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first round of the seventh annual metropolitan squash racquets championship was completed over the last week-end at the University Club, though a number of the players have yet to get into action, due to the arrangement of the draw, which consisted of four preliminary matches, a complete list of first round matches, with each winner encountered, being a part of the draw. All but three of these second-round matches will be played this afternoon, bringing in the entire list of entrants.

Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., defending champion of the Racquet & Tennis Club, was not called upon to play over the week-end, winning his first-round match by default, when E. L. Maxwell, Nassau Country Club, defaulted.

Richard Debevoise, of the Rockaway Hunting Club, who has one of the best records in the metropolitan area, was also called upon to play over the week-end, winning his first-round match by default, when E. L. Maxwell, Nassau Country Club, defaulted.

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Record Broken in  
Dual Water Meet

Northwestern Swimmers Win from Purdue by 50 to 19

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—One National Collegiate Athletic Association record was broken when Northwestern University swimmers defeated Purdue University 50 to 19, in a dual meet at Patten Gymnasium's 60-foot pool here Saturday night. A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, won the 100-yard freestyle sprint in 52.9s. The old mark was set by C. R. Darnall '28 of University of Michigan at 53.1s. In the championship meet at Philadelphia last season, Schwartz splashed home two-thirds of a tank length ahead of J. H. Nickerson '30 of Purdue. The Northwestern swimmer also contributed to victories in the 160-yard freestyle relay and the 300-yard medley.

E. C. Ward '30 gave Purdue its only first place in eight events. On the next to last lap of the 440-yard freestyle relay, he was in the lead, with 20 seconds to go. He was followed by J. H. Nickerson '30, Purdue, second; A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, third; and J. H. Nickerson '30, Purdue, fourth. The Northwestern swimmer won the 160-yard freestyle relay and the 300-yard medley.

40-Yard Freestyle—Donald Peterson, Northwestern, third, 15.5s. 100-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 52.9s. 200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 1:10.4s. 400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 4:15.4s. 800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 9:15.4s. 1,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 19:15.4s. 3,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 38:15.4s. 6,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 77:15.4s. 12,800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 154:15.4s. 25,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 308:15.4s. 51,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 616:15.4s. 102,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 1232:15.4s. 204,800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 2464:15.4s. 409,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 4928:15.4s. 819,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 9856:15.4s. 1,638,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 19,712:15.4s. 3,276,800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 39,424:15.4s. 6,553,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 78,848:15.4s. 13,107,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 157,696:15.4s. 26,214,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 315,392:15.4s. 52,428,800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 630,784:15.4s. 104,857,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 1261,568:15.4s. 209,715,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 2523,136:15.4s. 419,430,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 5046,272:15.4s. 838,860,800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 10,092,544:15.4s. 1,677,721,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 20,185,088:15.4s. 3,355,443,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 40,370,176:15.4s. 6,710,886,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 80,740,352:15.4s. 13,421,772,800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 161,480,704:15.4s. 26,843,545,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 322,961,408:15.4s. 53,687,091,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 645,922,816:15.4s. 107,374,182,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 1291,845,632:15.4s. 214,748,364,800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 2583,691,264:15.4s. 429,496,729,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 5167,382,528:15.4s. 858,993,459,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 10,334,765,056:15.4s. 1,717,986,918,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 20,669,530,112:15.4s. 3,435,973,836,800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 41,339,060,224:15.4s. 6,871,947,673,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 82,678,120,448:15.4s. 13,743,895,347,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 165,356,240,896:15.4s. 27,487,780,694,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 330,712,481,792:15.4s. 54,975,561,388,800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 661,424,963,584:15.4s. 109,951,122,777,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 1322,849,927,168:15.4s. 219,902,245,555,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 2645,699,854,336:15.4s. 439,804,491,110,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 5291,399,708,672:15.4s. 879,608,982,220,800-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 10,582,798,417,344:15.4s. 1,759,217,964,441,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 21,165,596,834,688:15.4s. 3,518,435,928,883,200-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 42,331,193,669,376:15.4s. 7,035,264,857,766,400-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 84,662,387,338,752:15.4s. 13,063,472,704,153,280-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 158,324,774,677,504:15.4s. 25,714,240,067,305,600-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 316,649,549,355,008:15.4s. 49,285,632,123,130,240-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 590,299,098,710,016:15.4s. 88,456,971,396,260,480-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 1,070,598,197,420,032:15.4s. 157,621,546,233,210,880-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 1,921,196,394,840,064:15.4s. 295,718,783,219,781,760-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 3,632,392,789,680,128:15.4s. 591,437,566,439,563,520-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 7,264,785,579,360,256:15.4s. 1,182,875,132,879,127,040-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 14,529,571,158,720,512:15.4s. 2,365,750,265,758,254,080-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 29,059,142,317,440,024:15.4s. 4,731,500,531,516,508,160-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 58,118,284,634,880,048:15.4s. 9,463,001,063,033,016,320-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 116,236,569,269,760,096:15.4s. 18,926,002,126,066,032,640-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 232,473,138,539,520,192:15.4s. 37,852,004,252,132,065,280-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 464,946,277,079,040,384:15.4s. 75,704,008,504,264,270,560-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 929,892,554,158,080,768:15.4s. 151,408,017,008,528,541,120-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 1,859,785,108,316,161,536:15.4s. 302,816,034,017,057,082,240-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 3,719,570,216,632,323,072:15.4s. 605,632,068,034,114,164,480-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 7,439,140,433,264,646,144:15.4s. 1,211,264,136,068,228,328,960-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 14,878,280,866,528,129,288:15.4s. 2,422,528,272,136,456,657,920-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 30,756,561,733,056,258,576:15.4s. 4,845,056,436,272,913,315,840-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 61,513,123,466,112,517,152:15.4s. 9,689,102,772,545,826,631,680-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 123,026,246,932,225,034,304:15.4s. 19,378,205,545,091,653,263,360-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 246,052,493,864,450,068,608:15.4s. 38,806,410,870,183,306,526,528-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 492,104,987,728,900,137,217:15.4s. 77,612,821,740,366,613,053,056-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 984,209,975,457,800,274,434:15.4s. 155,225,643,480,733,226,026,106,112-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 1,968,419,950,915,600,548,868:15.4s. 310,451,286,960,466,452,052,172,224-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 3,936,839,901,831,200,109,773,744:15.4s. 620,902,573,920,932,904,109,547,488-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 7,873,679,803,662,400,219,547,488:15.4s. 1,241,805,147,840,186,808,439,095,936-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 15,747,359,607,324,816,439,095,936:15.4s. 2,483,610,295,680,373,617,678,191,872-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 31,494,719,214,649,635,878,383,744:15.4s. 4,967,220,591,360,747,235,357,767,536-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 62,989,438,429,299,271,756,756,480:15.4s. 9,934,441,182,720,149,470,515,515,936-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 125,978,876,858,598,543,515,515,936:15.4s. 19,868,882,365,440,298,941,031,031,872-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 251,957,753,717,197,087,062,063,744:15.4s. 39,737,764,730,880,597,882,063,063,744-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 503,915,507,434,394,174,126,126,480:15.4s. 79,475,529,376,177,789,348,252,252,960-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 1,004,944,261,696,789,348,252,252,960:15.4s. 158,951,058,752,355,578,696,504,504,960-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 2,009,888,523,391,578,696,504,504,960:15.4s. 317,902,117,504,711,157,391,578,696,504,960-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 4,024,776,046,783,157,391,578,696,504,960:15.4s. 635,803,384,000,142,314,578,696,504,960-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 8,073,552,072,369,157,391,578,696,504,960:15.4s. 1,271,606,768,000,284,628,314,578,696,504,960-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 16,147,114,144,738,314,578,696,504,960:15.4s. 2,543,213,536,000,457,257,628,314,578,696,504,960-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 32,294,228,288,146,457,257,628,314,578,696,504,960:15.4s. 5,086,427,072,000,714,515,257,628,314,578,696,504,960-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 64,588,456,576,292,915,257,628,314,578,696,504,960:15.4s. 10,172,854,144,000,114,823,515,257,628,314,578,696,504,960-Yard Freestyle—A. H. Schwartz '29, Northwestern, first, 129,176



## CALIFORNIA IS VICTOR 33 TO 27

Defeats Trojans—Stanford and Washington State Quintets Win

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The University of California basketball team won the second and deciding game of the series with University of Southern California Saturday night in the Olympic Auditorium, 33 to 27. Laverne G. Corbin '29, Bear captain, made 10 points to become high-point man. The coaches that he and R. C. Gregory, 29, California guard, displayed, was the feature of the evening. They are both equipped with a splendid basketball sense, and it was this that spelled victory for the Golden Bear.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Stanford University took its first Pacific Coast Conference basketball encounter here Saturday night, defeating University of California at Los Angeles, 34 to 20. During the first half both teams fought on a par, when the period closed the Redshirts led the Bruins, 12 to 9. The Bruins staged a comeback early in the second half, but were smothered by a shifty offense.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MISSOULA, Mont.—State College of Washington romped away from State University of Montana in the second half of the opening Pacific Coast Conference game here Saturday to win by the decisive score of 44 to 23. Washington State scored the first two field goals with a flash of passing, but Montana called time out and devised a close man-to-man checkmate. Then Montana broke loose and tied the score on a field goal and two free throws.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GILLESPIE, E. Mitchell, Fresno, I. McDowell, Buckley, 2, Gillespie, 2, Mitchell, 2, for Washington State; Rule 4, Gillespie, 2, for Washington State; Chinski, 2, for Washington State; Referee—R. R. Morris, Umpire—D. Strimmar.

## PROVIDENCE MOVES INTO SECOND PLACE

MAINTAINS ITS CLEAN SLATE—INDIANA, WISCONSIN AND OHIO STATE WIN

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—New Haven Sunday Philadelphia at the Arena here. The game was won by George Massey, who scored the game's only goal after 90 minutes in the second period. The victory put the Eagles back in the running in the Canadian-American Hockey League after a long stay in the lower positions in the league standings.

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## MICHIGAN KEEPS UP WITH PURDUE

MAINTAINS ITS CLEAN SLATE—INDIANA, WISCONSIN AND OHIO STATE WIN

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota lost its second Western Conference basketball game of the season to Indiana University here, Saturday night, 37 to 28. In an overtime contest in which the tide of victory was turned to the invaders by an unusual field goal as ever was seen on the Gophers' court.

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## SARAZEN WINS THE MIAMI BEACH OPEN

FORCES OUT GEORGE CHRIST BY A SINGLE STROKE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Eugene Sarazen in a "garrison finish" clinched by a 30-foot putt for an eagle on the seventy-second hole Sunday with a gross of 286, won the Miami Beach open golf tournament, adding another title to the string he has acquired in Miami and Miami Beach events. He barely forced out George Christ, Davenport, Fla., and Rochester, N. Y. professional, who won second prize with 287.

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## HARVARD TO OFFER COURSES IN SPORTS

COMPLETE INSTRUCTION TO BE GIVEN FOR COACHES OF SMALLER SCHOOLS

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
THOROUGH instruction in both the theory and practice of football, basketball, track, boxing, tennis and other sports, designed for the instruction of coaches of high school, preparatory school and small college teams, will be offered on a large scale for the first time under the Harvard summer school department of physical education next summer, it was announced this morning by Henry W. Clark, assistant director of Harvard athletics and supervisor of the coaching courses in the Harvard summer school. This is the first year that fully rounded courses on a par with those offered anywhere else will be available at the Cambridge University.

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## FRENCH LABOR PRODUCTS SHOW GREAT GROWTH

EXPORTS DOUBLE THOSE OF 1913 AND IMPORTS LESS, WITH NO SIGN OF CHANGE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LONDON—An enormous increase has taken place since 1921 in practically every branch of French industry, according to a report prepared for the Department of Overseas Trade here by J. R. Cahill, Commercial Counselor of the British Embassy in Paris. "For years," he says, "output was limited solely by shortage of labor, and between the end of 1921 and the spring of 1927 about 1,500,000 foreign workers had to be imported from Poland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Czechoslovakia, North Africa, and elsewhere to satisfy the urgent demand."

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Stanford University took its first Pacific Coast Conference basketball encounter here Saturday night, defeating University of California at Los Angeles, 34 to 20. During the first half both teams fought on a par, when the period closed the Redshirts led the Bruins, 12 to 9. The Bruins staged a comeback early in the second half, but were smothered by a shifty offense.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MISSOULA, Mont.—State College of Washington romped away from State University of Montana in the second half of the opening Pacific Coast Conference game here Saturday to win by the decisive score of 44 to 23. Washington State scored the first two field goals with a flash of passing, but Montana called time out and devised a close man-to-man checkmate. Then Montana broke loose and tied the score on a field goal and two free throws.

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## DAVID OF DALKEITH YIELDS A FINE CLIP

NEWS HAS REACHED SYDNEY WOOL HOUSES OF THE FINE CLIP FROM "DAVID OF DALKEITH," THE MERINO RAM THAT WAS AWARDED THE GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE SHEEP SHOW IN THIS CITY LAST MONTH

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
DAVID cost his owner 5000 guineas and is now on his sheep run in the Riverina district. He was shown this week, and his fleece weighed 34 lbs., a fair average fleece today weighing about 9 lbs. His last year's fleece was heavier, namely, 41½ lbs., but it is pointed out that this time about seven pounds of wool have been left on him.

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## LOCAL RESEARCH REVEALS MANOR'S NOTABLE HISTORY

GIFT OF CADBURY FAMILY ADDS TO FULLER KNOWLEDGE OF HOME TOWN

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BIRMINGHAM—Three years ago Birmingham was enriched by the gift from the Cadbury family of 414 acres of land known as Chadwick Manor Estate, a fine tract of highly wooded country adjacent to Lickey Hills, Birmingham's principal "lung."

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# Art News and Comment

## Philadelphia Art Alliance

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

IN ASSEMBLING an exhibition of portraits of prominent Philadelphians, the Philadelphia Art Alliance has attempted to do for the portraitists of today what various art organizations have attempted to accomplish for the memory of such early American artists as Sully, West, and the Peales.

Limited as is the subject matter to persons still active, it is interesting to note the continued enthusiasm of the American public for the portrait canvas and the portrait bust. It is in its latter aspect, perhaps, that the exhibition marks the advance of American art since the days of the colonies and the early Republic. Sculpture is beginning to forge ahead, and to claim the attention of the portrait-purchasing public. Although still in the minority when compared with the wealth of painted portraits, the sculptural conceptions are gaining in vigor. Of the busts in the round the portraits of Vreese, Schofield and John F. Brann by Charles Gray reveal the fine possibilities in the development of character by the use of sculpture. As characterizations, also, the busts of Eli Kirk Price by Elmar Jonsson, and of Harvey M. Watts by Aurelius Renzetti command respect.

An entirely different viewpoint, that of decorative sculpture, with a touch of the archaic or the Italianesque is to be found in the bust of Mrs. Nicholas Biddle by R. Tait McKenzie, and in that of M. Carey Thomas by Paul Maniship.

The great variety in treatment made possible by portrait sculpture is revealed again in the use of the plaque, and of relief, high or low, as exemplified in the work of McKenzie, whose medallions of Chevalier Jackson and John McLeure Hamilton are contained in the present exhibition, and in the diminutive portrait figures by Samuel Murray.

In comparing sculpture and formal portraits with sculpture less obviously staged, it is interesting to note that many of the finest works on exhibition have as subject either a fellow artist or a professional man whose touch with the arts or the natural sciences has rendered him peculiarly sympathetic.

It is the sense of unity, of harmony, of understanding between painter and sitter that contributes so much to the quality of the work of art, and that makes possible such sincere creations as John McLeure Hamilton's glimpse of American home life in his dual portrait of Judge and Mrs. Alexander Simpson; in the sketch study of Redfield, the landscapist in the out-of-doors, by Wayman Adams; and in Thomas P. Anshutz's vigorous sketch portrait of Charles Gray intent upon the molding of his clay.

The formal and the informal as touching the work of one man may be studied in the two portraits by William McO. Paxton, the one an informal characterization of a young girl in a red coat, spontaneous and almost sketchlike in its presentation; the other that of a lady in the formal silks and satins of reception attire. There is between the two portraits so great a difference that they might, indeed, be the work of two distinct mentalities.

The trend of portraiture has changed but little since the days of the early Americans. The only attempt at Impressionism is, perhaps, confined to Adolphe Borie's full length of Christine Chambers. In fact, the modern theories of paint have influenced portraiture less, if the present exhibition may be considered representative, than eighteenth century conceptions of the art.

Styles have changed, of course, and give a sense of external change to the trappings of portraiture. The garb of Mrs. Randall Morgan, when she was painted by Sir Hubert von Herkomer, or that of Mrs. C.

Shillard Smith in blue and gold lace as conceived by Hugh H. Breckenridge echoes the environment of the Victorian era, with characteristic emphasis upon the sweetly pretty blues, pinks and whites of life; of blue sash and pink rosebud, of flowing gowns and trailing scarf. On the verge of this period, also, is the portrait of Constance Biddle by John Lambert.

The portraits by Cecilia Beaux touch upon this older tradition. Her studies of Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick Lewis and of Mrs. W. H. Hart. The dual portrait of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Drinker Jr. is again something quite different—an attempt to so place the two figures, so show them, and so environ them that they shall themselves evoke a certain idealistic attitude toward life.

There are many able and sincere portraits in this remarkable collection, portraits by Leopold Seyffert, Thomas Eakins, George Luks, Julian Story, William Cotta, Edmund Tarver, George De Forest, John Sliger Sargent, Robert Vonnoh, P. Walter Taylor, W. G. Kriehoff, Albert Rosenthal, Robert Henri, Richard L. Partington, Albert Laessle, Albin Polasek and a score more, all in the fact that they are portraits. Who among contemporary portraitists, and that includes such visiting painters as Philip de Laszlo, Frank Saulsbury, Sir John Lavery, Frederick Roscher and Douglas Chandor.

## Annual Water Color Show in New York

By RALPH FLINT

**NEW YORK**

THE annual convention of water colorists, combining the American Water Color Society and the New York Water Color Club, is in session at the Fine Arts Building, with hundreds of variegated aquarells in long defile. There is little of special note this year to be found among the serried rows of pleasant offerings, little to argue the case for water coloring as a medium of dynamic appeal.

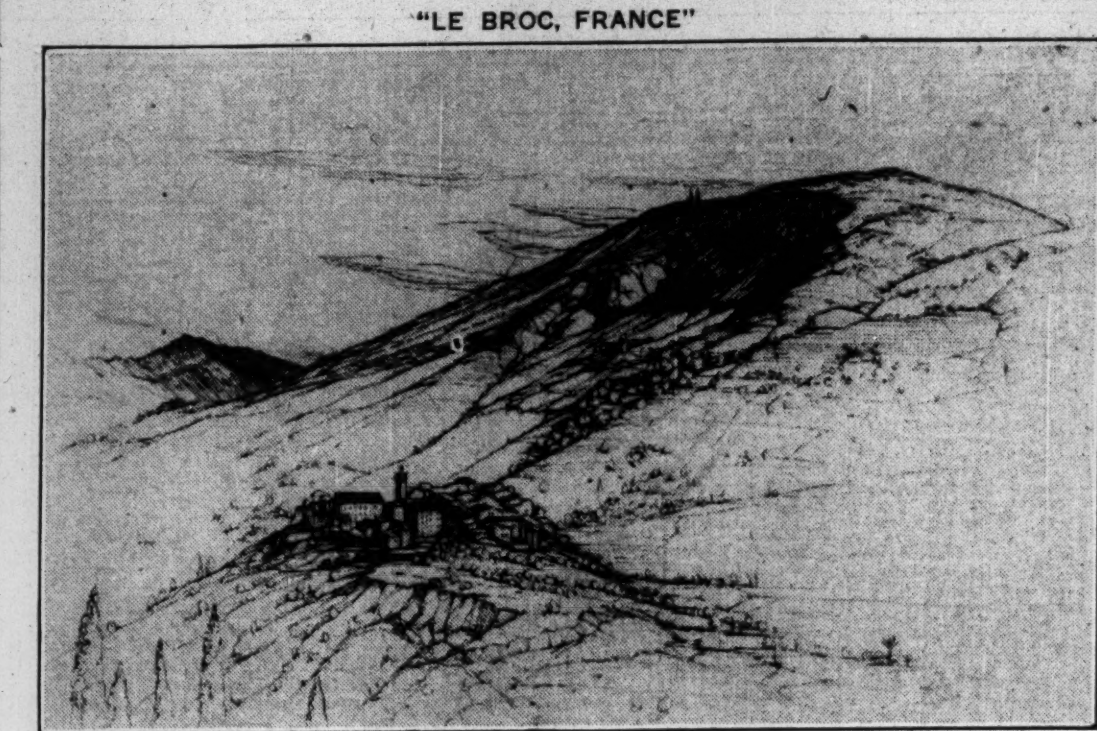
Such men as Macknight, Hopkinson, Hopper, Hassam, to mention but a few of the outstanding artists who have brought water coloring up to take its rightful place among accredited media, have set a pace which is seemingly difficult for the many to keep up with, since most of the painters present at this 1929 assembly appear to be constricted by the old familiar politeness of this hitherto to gentle art. Jane Peterson strikes out boldly with her three large flower studies and makes a handsome painter's presence here and there a daring one makes unfamiliar passes with the well-charged brushes to interesting and stimulating outcome.

For once in as many years as I have been diligently scanning the galleries, John E. Costigan's entries are portraits by Tadé Styka at the Jonas Gallery, water colors by Mrs. A. Stewart Walker at the Knoedler Galleries, a memorial group of canvases by Helen K. McCarthy, and water colors by Gordon Grant and washings by Helena Sturtevant at the Montross Galleries. Mr. Styka's portraits have been seen before in this city and the new group of canvases display fine graces of the practiced sculptor's portraitist.

On the other hand, George Pearce Ennis presents a quartet of fishing folk studies that are easily the best work from his practiced hand. He has limited his blue-greens, hitherto an unduly conspicuous element of his palette, and he has tightened his compositions to a point of fine fusion, so that a rugged compactness prevails throughout. William Starkweather's fantasies make an interesting corner in the Vanbrill Gallery, done on themes relating to famous artists and embodying bits from their works.

Among the other outstanding items are Pop Hart's loosely woven arabesque of tropical motifs, Chauncey Ennis's mountain studies, Gordon Grant's shipping scenes, Anne Goldthwaite's "Mules," Roy Brown's "Autumn Show," John R. Koopman's landscape set down with fine regard for swelling forms, Saul Raskin's interesting line and wash drawings in which he has exemplified a striking command of intricate form and composition, Herbert Meyer's fantasies in his typically light and airy manner, Rutherford Boyd's large "The Pantry," done with much skill both in keeping a great quantity of detail in proper order and in angling his scene from an unusual point of view, H. A. Vincent's well-managed harbor scene, and H. Thurland Hanson's Kentish landscapes. Other contributors of consequence are Louis Wolkenock, Emil J. Bistran, Paul L. Gill, Lester Stevens, Loran F. Wilford, Marcia E. Berger, Cecil Hulst, Matschat, Karl Larsson, A. Conway Peyton, Edward Dufner, W. E. Musick, and Margarette Lent.

At the Durand Ruel Gallery two Polish artists are exhibiting, Eugene Zak with paintings and Mika Mikoun with glazed sculpture. Mr. Zak has shown here before, and his highly individual style of painting has won for him a conspicuous place among modernists, his single example in the recent Dale Collection



From an Etching by Eric Scott.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

## Vegetables—Their Beauty

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**PARIS**

"NOW that we have seen his work, we could wish that he would exhibit more often!" In the city where every other apartment houses a besmoked individual posing with palette and brush, and where art stores crowd food shops for space; in the city where an art critic needs to be 12 persons in one in order to do his rounds, and where he can well be forgiven for wishing that two-thirds of the paintings had been consigned to the Seine before he was required to view them; in that very city of Paris the French critics are writing of a certain young artist, André Kunkler, that they could wish that he would exhibit "more often."

The young artist in question is a Swiss, retiring, diffident and, of course, sensitive. He lives in Paris because there "the light is more beautiful than anywhere else in the world." In Switzerland "it is too clear, one sees too much, the outlines are too distinct."

This artist has done some figure painting and he paints landscapes. The figures have grace, warmth, and refinement. The landscapes are of a sameness. One would say instantly, "Ah, that is a Kunkler." The atmosphere has stillness and peace. And always there is the same combination of color: the gray of walls and sky, the yellow-green of valley and hillside, and the warm cream-tan of roadways. For Kunkler thinks in color.

But it is with a form of art much overdone and often badly done, in a field crowded with mediocrities and individuals mistaking inclination for talent, it is in the painting of still life that Kunkler has found his gift. "I prefer still life to landscapes, because then I can arrange the colors," he says, simply. However, it is fortunate that he served an apprenticeship in reproducing nature as he found her, that he has painted in the out-of-doors. For then in transferring his flowers, his fruits, and his vegetables from garden to table, he has preserved to them the vitality of products of the soil. They

remain alive with the life of growing things.

It has been said of Kunkler that he thinks in color. To know how his gift for harmonization has grown and perfected itself, one need only compare his earlier with his later work. In the earlier canvases he seems feeling his way toward his groupings, his "arranging" of colors; one is conscious of a technique not adequate to the intent. But with the later work, the observer forgets technique; he is aware only that an idea, a concept of beauty, has found its way to expression.

An onion is no longer a hard, ball-like product which brings moisture to the eye when one peels it and a malodor in the room when one cooks it. An onion is an object of graceful curve, having the iridescence of an opal, its tints becoming the more delicate against a napkin of salmon pink, with the green tip of the vegetable itself for bright contrast. As a jewel is beautiful, so is this simple ensemble of Kunkler's.

Again, mushrooms: umbrella-like objects, a bluish tinge to the touch, of a nondescript tan. Not so to the artist Kunkler. Tumbling a bit from their basket of taupe, and lying side down against leaves of deep green or against a cloth of blue-gray, the handful of edibles are to the painter studies in brown: the red-tan of stems, the cream of the tops, blending to taupe, the darkened centers, like deep-set eyes.

Still again there is the clear green of peppers, contrasting sharply with the purple satin surface of eggplants, against a napkin checked with orange-tan, folded in a basket of tan, on a table of tan. Once one has seen these still-life studies by the Swiss artist, one can no longer think of vegetables merely as commodities of the market, as necessities of the kitchen, or as delicacies for the palate. Through the gift of Kunkler these edibles are revealed, unforgettably, as objects of beauty first of all.

## Prints in San Diego

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Old master prints from Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and England are included in a collection hung in the Fine Arts Gallery here, loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Snyder of Coronado.

In the American group are two prints by Whistler and a drawing of a shepherdess and her flock by



The beauty and dignity that are in simplicity of design have been expressed particularly well in the new edifice of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Rochester, N. Y. To carry out in detail the spirit of its architecture, Russell & Erwin Hardware has been used throughout the church. There is a type of Russell Hardware for every building—the church, the home, or the monumental office structure.

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## Modern Scottish Painters

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**EDINBURGH**

IT REQUIRES courage and ability of a high order to carry the banner of modernism in a country always naturally conservative in its art, and nurtured for long on the works of the impressionistic and "atmospheric" schools, and slow to comprehend the weakening and decline of a movement that has run its course, and the natural reaction of Cézanne and his two qualities—courage and ability—which makes the sixth exhibition of the 1922 group, in the New Gallery, Edinburgh, the most vital show they have yet had and undoubtedly one of the outstanding artistic events of the year.

Throughout the work shown there is the same emphasis on design and balance, the same desire for solidity in form, but also a greater individuality in subject and in treatment, and a regard for light and shade. Perhaps through the influence of Van Gogh, and that of Scotland's own S. J. Peploe, still life has attracted the attention of several members of the group, and there is nothing in the exhibition more interesting than the half-dozen or so still-lives—ably built up, powerfully and solidly handled, and daring in color harmonies.

To take the members individually and alphabetically, A. V. Conling, appropriately enough, bridges the gulf between the impressionistic and rhythmic schools. His large "Interior, Beaulieu Mill," strong in structure, is full of mellowness and contains quiet passages of great beauty. Of his smaller exhibits, "A French Farm" has charm and dignity.

Somber and reserved in color, W. Crozier's admirably composed "Craig-miller Castle at Dusk" should be noticed. It is interesting in that it embodies much that is frankly modern outlook which though it may not excite certainly satisfies. The same characteristics may be noted in his "Drelich."

W. Geissler's "Landscape," a roadway walled on one side, rises, a cottage in mid-distance, modern in its handling and colors, yet retains the naive simplicity and charm of an Italian primitive.

W. Gilles shows a large "Portrait" of a seated girl, in a delightful scheme of pinks, yellows and grays. A somewhat similar color scheme is shown in a powerful still life, and in another group of kitchen utensils, bottles, a fish on a plate, the different grays of scales, cloth and dishes are subtly rendered.

G. Wright Hall had two views of Trebone from unusual angles, a charming flower piece, faintly recalling Picasso, and a large figure-subject, "Melody," two seated girls with their mandolins. D. W. Gunn's impressive "Fair" by night, in which the shapes of the booths and tall houses behind are treated flatly, and the lighting cleverly distributed, is balanced by the equally impressive "Last Mooring of the Ajax," a title which explains itself, and in which the majesty and grimmness of the great warship are powerfully portrayed.

W. MacTaggart, besides a very interesting "Toy Boat" still life, is at his best in two landscapes, "Morning, S. Raphael," full of the limpid light of the south of France and a really wintry "Snow, near Lasswade."

broad yet decisive in handling. G. C. Watson in his "Pitheah" contrives to render more than adequately the sullen strength of his subject, and two sea and shore pictures are entirely satisfying. A collection of water colors, drawings and etchings have an almost equal interest and appeal.

It is gratifying to know that the exhibition is attracting increasing attention and enthusiasm and a certain perhaps reluctant respect in quarters where it was not expected.

## Art Notes

Paintings and sculpture by the carload were shipped to Houston by the Grand Central Art Galleries of New York, for the current exhibition at the Houston Museum of Fine Arts. Among the artists who went along were: George Elmer Browne, Bruce Crane, Ivan G. Olinick, W. Granville Smith, W. Elmer Schofield, Gardner Symons, and James M. Cowan, an art patron of Aurora, Ill. Miss Mary Gray—a woman artist of California, joined the party in Houston. The Baltimore Museum will move to its handsome new building in the Wyman Park-Homewood site by March 1, 1929. Plans for the opening exhibition are now being made and definite announcement concerning them will come in the near future. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Millie White Jr., Miss Blanche Adler, Miss Julia Rogers, Thomas C. Corner, Laurence Hall Fowler, Gilman D'Arcy Paul, Horatio L. Whitridge and Myric R. Rogers, director of the museum.

The number of graduate students working in the Fine Arts at Radcliffe College has increased 114 per cent in the last five years, according to an announcement just made by Dean Bernice V. Brown. The number of undergraduates concentrating in that field of study has grown 81 per cent during the same period. Fine arts stands fourth in order of choice among graduate students, with only English, romance languages, and history preferred ahead of it; among undergraduates history drops to fourth place, leaving fine arts third.

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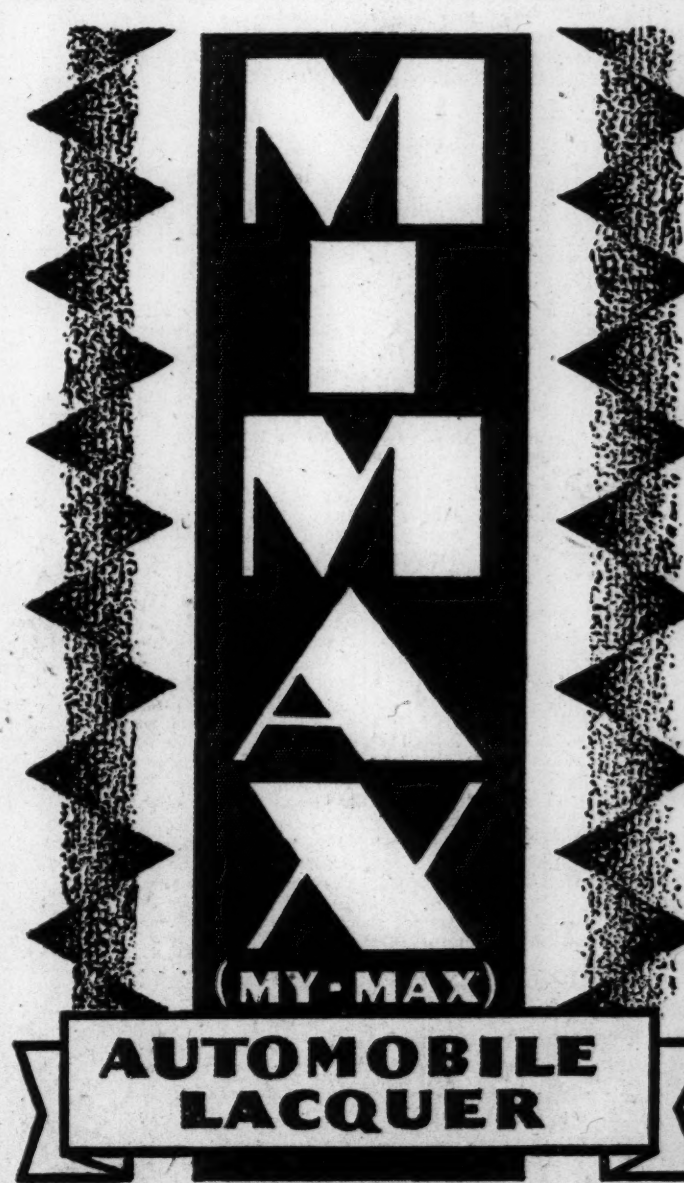
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## The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. Union between Germany and Austria.
2. Ninety-four.
3. By leaving the room by different doors.
4. Love of the outdoors.
5. The slag from smelters.
6. "Measured."
7. A varnish for delicate objects much used in the eighteenth century.
8. The love for monosyllables.
9. Lake Tanganyika.
10. Those who stop or prevent it.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Continuing Worth of Tennyson

SOME few years ago, Alfred Noyes, in a lecture on "Tennyson and Some Recent Critics," declared that the days of the "reaction" against Tennyson were numbered, and that "those who have been in the opposition during that time are already cheered by signs of a change upon the horizon. Forthwith some of us began looking toward the horizon. We are still looking. The promised vision tarries. Lateness in things or men tends to provoke thought. One wonders if the partisan in Noyes did not overprompt the prophet. It is beginning to look as if Noyes overstated the case. Were our interest only in Noyes it would not be hard to prove from the very way in which he argues for Tennyson that Tennyson as a poet will have continuance but not renaissance. He has been given his own place. He belongs to the group of accepted poets.

If one stays to analyze the reaction against Tennyson of which Noyes makes so much one is likely to arrive at reasons for this attitude other than those stated by Noyes. It is given to few men in literature to hold a commanding place in the interest of the public long after their own day. "Time makes ancient good uncouth." Taste alters. Points of view change. Ever does the near obscure the far. In this one fact, perhaps more than in any other, one has the explanation of the so-called reaction against the long favored Tennyson. For some it seems as if Edmund Gosse had said the last word with respect to this matter when he explained that the reason for it was "easy to find." For an unusually long period this particular poetry had occupied public and professional opinion, and all the commonplace things about it had been said and re-said to satiety. But Noyes would seem to have us think that the chief factor was spite. We prefer the more obvious explanation of Gosse.

Only because this reference to past antagonisms (if this be not too strong a word) to Tennyson is necessary to the understanding of present attitudes have we made mention of them. If they who read poetry are not reading Tennyson it is very likely for the obvious reason that their interest is somewhere else. It is a matter of attitudes rather than of antagonisms. It may even be that some have turned to other poets, not because his poetry lacked inspiration, but because his philosophy had proved inadequate to a new day. But we need not follow this negative argument. Our interest is not with those who have ceased to read Tennyson. It is with those who have found in him a continuing worth.

It is not always easy, however (in spite of what I have just said), to calculate whether, up to the present, the continuing value of Tennyson rests more upon his poetry than upon his arguments. It is evidence of the greatness of Tennyson that both have great worth. Some poets we remember for one or the other.

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STEEL OUTLOOK  
EXCEEDINGLY  
ENCOURAGINGMany Projects Under Way  
Will Require Large Quantities—Iron Stocks Low

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—As optimistic

as reports concerning the steel in-

dustry have been in the last few

weeks, immediate conditions and

future prospects today are even better.

There are at least 22 new projects in

the inquiry stages requiring 1000 or

more tons each of structural steel, the

largest amount pending at one time in

several years. New freight cars, auto-

mobile inquiries have appeared as

well as orders and inquiries from ship-

builders and oil lines.

Now that the automobile shows are

being held and the demand of the

public somewhat gauged it is probable

that the automobile makers will be

ordering steel in larger quantities.

Demand for agricultural implements

is the briskest in years, and large

quantities of bars and plates are being

bought for the new season's crop.

Till plate mills are working at capacity

to fill demand from the canners. Ma-

chine tool makers are enjoying more

business than is usual at this time of

year.

Final figures for steel ingot produc-

tion for 1928 place the total at about

50,000,000 tons. The record for 1927

was slightly under 47,000,000 tons.

Unfilled orders of the Steel Corpora-

tion increased over 300,000 tons during

December, a month in which produc-

tion, hence shipments, had been the

largest in history for any December.

Rates of Output Higher.

Production is being increased rapid-

ly, both in the raw material and

finished steel lines. The general aver-

age for the industry in 1928 produc-

tion is 86 per cent. Rail mills are now

galling at 75 per cent. Steel mills are

comparing with 55 per cent early in

December. Sheet makers are paced at

90 per cent.

There was a net gain of seven ac-

crete blast furnaces in December, and

judging by the rate of increase so

far in January, there will be a net in-

crease by 12 furnaces this month. De-

cember pig iron production made a

record for that month.

A scarcity of several forms of raw

material is developing. Heavy melting

steel scrap has reached \$12.25 a ton

at Pittsburgh, the highest since Janu-

ary, 1928. Pig iron stocks are un-

usually low, both at blast furnaces and

in foundry yards. Semifinished steel is

none too plentiful and makers of struc-

tural bars have succeeded in making sales

at \$34 a ton, up \$1 from fourth-quar-

ter prices.

As far as new sales are concerned,

the pig iron market is very dull. Yet

shipments to consumers on old con-

tracts were never heavier, and in con-

tract cases consumers have urged ship-

ments ahead of dates provided in con-

tracts. There have been no cancella-

tions or postponements of delivery.

Stocks are exceedingly low.

Pig Iron Foundries Active

The dullness in pig iron is attributed

to the fact that inventory-taking has

not been quite completed. Foundries

along the Atlantic seaboard are work-

ing at about 85 per cent of capacity.

Makers of welded iron pipe have re-

duced prices \$2 to \$20 a ton, depending

on the size and description, the first

reduction since January 1928. Costs of

production have been reduced, and this

style of pipe has met with stronger

competition from seamless pipe and

tubing.

Steel plates have been in better de-

mand than other forms of finished

steel because of the large contracts

placed for locomotives, ships, coal cars,

pipe lines and miscellaneous work. A

few large plates were ordered, though a

few sales have been made.

The nonferrous metal markets have

been quiet as a rule, though in most

cases prices are firm. Zinc is the one

exception, a few concessions of 2 1/2

to 5 points having been made from the

official price of 6.35 a pound, East St.

Louis.

Copper Market Quicker

Copper is quiet chiefly by comparison

with other recent weeks. Export

sales so far this month have been

30,000 tons, or at the rate of 75,000

tons monthly, which is considered very

good.

March copper production is virtu-

ally completely sold up, and half of

April also. Conservative producers are

not yet selling May, though a few

sales have been made.

Lead is strong at 6.50c, East St.

Louis, and 6.40c, New York. Buyers

of a routine nature, carload lots and

for prompt shipments. Battery makers

have been the chief customers, and

cause of record-breaking automobile

production.

Zinc statistics for December showed

a reduction by 1301 tons in surplus

stocks. Buying is quiet, but it is be-

lieved that consumers will buy more

liberally within the next few months.

Tin prices are slightly above 49c

a pound, or a little above the minimum

of recent weeks. Consumers have

been eyeing 48c and seem disinclined

to buy above that figure.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S

INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher has changed his

weekly index by taking 1926 as the

base 100 instead of 1913 as heretofore.

This necessary alters comparative

figures for both index number and

relative purchasing power of the dol-

lar, prior and subsequent to 1926.

The following table shows the re-

vised Irving Fisher wholesale price

index of 200 representative commodities

from June 1913 to Jan. 12, 1929.

The index shows a general upward

trend, with a sharp rise in 1928.

The index for 1928 was 100.00.

The index for 1927 was 98.00.

The index for 1926 was 96.00.

The index for 1925 was 94.00.

The index for 1924 was 92.00.

The index for 1923 was 90.00.

The index for 1922 was 88.00.

The index for 1921 was 86.00.

The index for 1920 was 84.00.

The index for 1919 was 82.00.

The index for 1918 was 80.00.

The index for 1917 was 78.00.

The index for 1916 was 76.00.

The index for 1915 was 74.00.

The index for 1914 was 72.00.

The index for 1913 was 70.00.

The index for 1912 was 68.00.

The index for 1911 was 66.00.

The index for 1910 was 64.00.

The index for 1909 was 62.00.

The index for 1908 was 60.00.

The index for 1907 was 58.00.

The index for 1906 was 56.00.

The index for 1905 was 54.00.

The index for 1904 was 52.00.

The index for 1903 was 50.00.

The index for 1902 was 48.00.

The index for 1901 was 46.00.

The index for 1900 was 44.00.

The index for 1899 was 42.00.

The index for 1898 was 40.00.

The index for 1897 was 38.00.

The index for 1896 was 36.00.

The index for 1895 was 34.00.

The index for 1894 was 32.00.

The index for 1893 was 30.00.

The index for 1892 was 28.00.

The index for 1891 was 26.00.

The index for 1890 was 24.00.

The index for 1889 was 22.00.

The index for 1888 was 20.00.

The index for 1887 was 18.00.

The index for 1886 was 16.00.

The index for 1885 was 14.00.

The index for 1884 was 12.00.

The index for 1883 was 10.00.

The index for 1882 was 8.00.

The index for 1881 was 6.00.

The index for 1880 was 4.00.

The index for 1879 was 2.00.

The index for 1878 was 0.00.

The index for 1877 was 0.00.

The index for 1876 was 0.00.

The index for 1875 was 0.00.

The index for 1874 was 0.00.

The index for 1873 was 0.00.

The index for 1872 was 0.00.

The index for 1871 was 0.00.

The index for 1870 was 0.00.

The index for 1869 was 0.00.

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The index for 1788 was 0.00.

The index for 1787 was 0.00.

The index for 1786 was 0.00.

The index for 1785 was 0.00.

The index for 1784 was 0.00.

The index for 1783 was 0.00.

The index for 1782 was 0.00.

The index for 1781 was 0.00.

The index for 1780 was 0.00.







## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**For the Mariner**  
During the last 50 years many of the lonely islands off the usual shipping routes have been provisioned by the governments of the various nations. Among these are Possession Island, off the West African Coast; Amsterdam Island, in the Indian Ocean, and St. Paul Island, in the South Indian Ocean.

**Munich (Ind.) Star:** Mr. Hoover wants a plain inauguration, but he attempts to walk up to the Capitol to take the oath. He may find the streets slightly crowded.



**ILLUMINATED HOUSE NUMBERS**  
Recent municipal ruling in Stockholm, Sweden, requires house numbers that can be seen in the dark. This illumination is necessary owing to the fact that in the winter darkness falls very early.

**Detroit News:** Another possibility after Christmas, when the lady driver puts up her hand, is that she may be admiring her new ring.

**Photogram**  
The very latest idea for a holiday greeting card is to hand over to a telegraph company a photograph, with an appropriate message and signature across one corner, and have it telegraphed to friends.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** The electoral college is much like any other. Nobody pays much attention to it when the big game is over.

**Southerly Route**  
April, May and June are the months when icebergs appear most frequently in the Atlantic, and ships crossing between Europe and the United States take a more southerly route during those months.

**Atlanta Constitution:** The "ice ten" scheme is to be extended to grocery stores. The millennium will come when it is extended to meat markets.

**"Livingstone, I Presume"**  
Ujiji, Tanganyika (Africa) is famous as the spot where Livingstone, after having been lost for some time in the center of the continent, was found by Stanley in 1871.

**Detroit News:** We still do not know of anything you can get less for a lot of money than a navy.

**Language of Ceylon**  
Singhalese is the speech of 70 per cent of the native inhabitants of the island of Ceylon.

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the meaning of "Anschluss"?—Editorial..... 10
2. How many air lines operate from Berlin, Germany?—New Section..... 10
3. How do members of the English House of Commons record their votes?—World's Great Capitals..... 10
4. What is the only necessary qualification for membership in the Prairie Club of Chicago?—News Section..... 10
5. What new material is being used to insulate houses?—Home Building Page..... 10
6. What is the root meaning of "modesty"?—Word a Day..... 10
7. What is "Vernis Martin"?—Antiques and Interior Decoration..... 10
8. What feature do the Chinese and English languages have in common?—Editorial Page Feature..... 10
9. What is the longest lake in the world?—Odds and Ends..... 10
10. To whom is war profitable?—Random Ramblings..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Profess

There is a wholesome simplicity about this word which makes it pleasing to use. It primarily signifies to speak out, to declare openly, from the Latin *professus*, past participle of *profiteri*, "to profess" (*pro*, "before," *fateri*, "to confess"). There should be nothing underhanded about one who professes, and the modern significance which is sometimes attached to the word, of "making a show of," or "pretending," is quite foreign to its origin.

To profess means to declare one's faith in, to acknowledge a belief in, and consequently one shows a pride in what he believes is right or true. One may note that there is no empty following-of-the-crowd idea expressed here. First there has to be knowledge, a substantiation of facts, then a willingness to declare openly one's belief.

"Confession" implies an acknowledgment of faith or wrongs or beliefs pertaining to oneself; "profession" announces publicly one's affection for, obedience to, or confidence in, persons or doctrines.

The final syllable of *profess* is accented. Sound o as in obey, e as in end.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## What They Say

**Dr. Horace Westwood:** "Whereas 50 years ago (material) science was confronted with the 'receding tide of matter,' as one scientist puts it, and it may ultimately be driven to the one underlying reality behind all phenomena."

**Dean Howard C. Robbins:** "Wise men are always doing what the Magi in the Gospel story did. They are always following stars. . . . It is this following of starlike ideals, ideals of truth, ideals of honor, ideals of duty, which invests our common life with dignity and meaning."

**W. L. Hichens:** "If we believe that the moral law should govern industry, then industry must be based on the New Testament. The first consequence of that would be that industry would be primarily regarded as public service to the community."

**Sir James M. Barrie:** "Now and again, say every hundredth year, we might make a memorable attempt to discover whether the Scots have any deficiencies."

**The Rev. Dr. Norwood:** "Christianity became known to the world through a mighty publicity."

## A Quotation for Today

THE truth is always the strongest argument.

—SOPHOCLES

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## Homes in Many Lands

**A Home of Buttons and Boxes**  
AS THE train pulled into the Boston station, Mrs. Norris said: "Home again. Didn't we have a jolly time at Grandfather's?" "We surely did," agreed Peter. "But wouldn't it be fun to be arriving in a foreign city now—a place where everything was different from home?"

"I'll tell you what we might do," announced Mr. Norris, as he piled their baggage into a taxi. "Let's pretend we are strangers arriving in America for the first time. I'll be an Eskimo in a fur coat."

"That's a great idea, Daddy!" declared Peter. "I am a Negro and I live in a tree. What will you be, Mother?"

Mrs. Norris smiled and said: "That depends. If Susan hasn't come back from her vacation, I'll remain an American and give you foreigners some American cooking."

Mary clapped her hands, saying: "Then I'll be a French maid and help. How about you, Chubby?"

Chubby thought for a moment before answering: "I'll be a guide and show you around."

"That is a good idea, Chubby, boy," laughed his mother. "And now here we are. You might show the parcels and bags and trunks onto the porch. Chubby rang the bell, but no Susan came to let them in. Mr. Norris took out his latch key, while exclaiming: "Well, this doesn't look much like my snow hut up North."

"Nor my tree house in the Philippines!" said Peter.

"How nice and warm your house is, madam! How did you keep it warm while you were away?" asked the big Eskimo.

"The oil furnace," explained Chubby. "I'll show it to you."

When they had taken off their wraps and put away their parcels and bags, Mrs. Norris said, "Now, let's tidy up the house and I'll see what I can find for supper. Perhaps the new French maid will dust the living room and dining room. And, Chubby, you might show the big Eskimo how to run the vacuum cleaner. I'm sure he never saw anything like that up North. Would this young Negro like to go to the grocery and get some milk and butter and bread? Chubby will show you the way."

The big Eskimo pretended to be very much surprised when Chubby pressed a button on the gas stove and began purring loudly. He pushed the machine over the rugs and was delighted to see it pick up the lint and dust. Then they went to the kitchen.

As they entered, Chubby pushed a button in the wall and the room was flooded with light. Mrs. Norris then pressed a button on the gas stove and four little streams of fire burst

forth. She turned another and jets of fire blazed.

The Eskimo gave a whoop and cried, "Buttons, buttons, everywhere. Do you make buttons do all the work in this country?"

An orchestra began playing in the living room. "Music! I saw no orchestra!" cried the Eskimo.

Chubby doubled up with laughter and said, "The new maid pressed another button. It's the radio."

The little Negro came back with the milk and bread and butter, just as Mrs. Norris took a covered pan from the gas stove and put it in a large box. "There, I'll let it finish in the fireless cooker."

"Did you hear that, little Negro?" In this strange land they cook without fire," exclaimed the big Eskimo.

"And they press a button and get fire, music, light, power, heat, almost everything!"

"And now I'll put some crushed fruit in the iceless refrigerator to freeze," said Mrs. Norris.

"More magic! A box freezes things without ice!" exclaimed the Eskimo. "And another box cooks without fire! A land of magic boxes and buttons!"

When at last the modest supper was ready, Mrs. Norris said: "Here is a real American dish, corn meal mush and milk."

"Hurrah!" shouted everybody. Mary said: "Oh, Daddy, you are just fooling. Doesn't everybody have houses like those in America?"

"Well, I should say not!" replied the big Eskimo. "If we take an imaginary trip around the world, we shall see houses made of ice, snow, skins, leaves, grass, cloth, as well as of brick, wood, stone and steel. And we shall see people living in trees and boats and caves. We will take the trip, too, but not tonight. It is bedtime now."

## In Lighter Vein

## That's Different

A young and timid candidate for the navy was being examined by a board of admirals, and in the course of a test of his general knowledge he was asked this question: "What kind of animals eat grass?" The youth pondered long over the question.

"Surely you know the answer to a simple question like that—What kind of animals eat grass?"

"Oh, animals, sir; I thought you said admirals," he replied in a tone of relief.—*Tit-Bits* (London).



## Must Be Good

A young artist of doubtful talent was visited by a wealthy merchant. After looking at a number of pictures the business man said: "Young man, do you sell much of your work?"

"Of course I do," the artist replied, thinking that at last he was about to sell a picture.

"Well," said the merchant, "if you will come to my office tomorrow I will give you a good job. I have been looking for a salesman like you for years."—*Auckland Weekly News*.

## His Modest Beginning

Elderly gentleman, expounding at length about his accomplishments, finally said:

"Young man, I did not ride in a motorcar when I first started in life, I walked!"

"That's amazing," retorted the young man. "It was a long time before I even learned to crawl!"

## On the Suburban Train

Weed: "What's the idea of the suit case—going away?"

Lee: "No, I heard there was to be a rummage sale and I'm taking all my clothes down to the office until it's over."—*The Pathfinder*.

## Correct

Teacher: "If I tear a piece of paper into four, what do I get?"

Pupil: "Quarters."

Teacher: "And if I divide it into eight?"

Pupil: "Eighths."

Teacher: "And if I divide it into 8000 parts?"

Pupil: "Confetti, sir."—*Buen Humor* (Madrid).

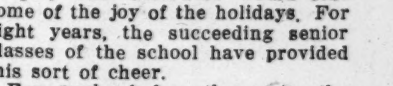
## Disappearing

"Thank you for those delicious little cakes. What do you call them?"

"Chocolate Indians."

"They're too tasty to last long in our family."

"Then I suppose you would want to call them 'Vanishing Americans.'"



## I Record only the Sunny Hours

"Courtesy Party"

(From Rochester Democrat and Chronicle)

"I've never been to one of these parties before," said an elderly little woman. "What do you call them?"

"The arbor, the lights and everything," she exclaimed in exultation.

It was the annual courtesy party of Washington Junior High School to which are invited a number of shut-ins, chiefly elderly and lonely people, who otherwise would lose some of the joy of the holidays. For eight years, the succeeding senior classes of the school have provided this sort of cheer.

For weeks before the party, the children are getting ready—raising the money to finance it by their individual contributions—in some cases real sacrifice money. But never do they fail to provide sufficient funds for the expenses and a simple gift for each guest.

After a program by the children, each of the seniors escorted a guest to a table where refreshments were served. Beside each plate was a gift.

While refreshments were being served, boys and girls of the senior corps who were not assisting in serving sang a number of songs, and several of the boys entertained with instrumental numbers. The school orchestra, directed by Carroll Vane, director of vocal music, played. On each side of the decorated stage was an illuminated Christmas tree.

"The courtesy party, as it may be seen, has grown to be an institution," said George E. Eddy, principal of the school. "Not only is it looked forward to by those who are to be guests, but by the children who arrange for it and provide for its successful realization. We feel that it has a definite place in the character building of our children, and brings home to them directly the meaning of all that we try to teach them in the way of courtesy and sharing with others."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Navies as Instruments of Peace

THE question is often asked, how is it possible to reconcile a solemn pact, whereby all the great nations undertake to renounce the use of war as an instrument of their national policy and to settle their disputes only by pacific means, with the construction of a large navy? At first sight the two things are incompatible, and the building of competitive navies appears inconsistent with the Peace Pact. But the existence of adequate navies is not incompatible with the Peace Pact. It all depends upon the purpose for which they are to be used. To build a navy to be used as the means of enforcing a national policy would certainly be contrary to the Peace Pact. But to maintain a navy to act as the police force behind international right dealing is to help to make the Peace Pact effective.

The truth of this can be seen by considering the dispute which has arisen between the United States and Great Britain about the proper method of limiting cruiser construction. The root of this dispute is not an abstract debate about the barren question of which shall have the greater navy. The two nations are agreed that in general their navies shall be equal. The real root is the question of insuring the security of trade in time of war. Great Britain says that inasmuch as she has to bring in her essential food supplies by sea, and that her communications with Australia, India, South Africa, and so forth are also by sea, she has a far greater interest in sea communications than any other power and is entitled to a large force of relatively small cruisers sufficient to enable her to keep open trade routes which are vital to her existence.

The United States says that the safety of her trade is no less vital to her prosperity than the safety of British trade is vital to British security. If her trade is to be interfered with every time Great Britain or any other naval power gets into a war, American prosperity will be at the mercy of other powers. She claims, therefore, the right to build enough cruisers of the type and armament to enable her to protect her trade from interference wherever it may go.

These arguments, however, entirely convincing as they appear to each side, are irreconcilable when taken together. It is impossible for both Great Britain and the United States to have what is called "command of the sea" at the same time. Either Great Britain will have a navy which will be able to protect British commerce and will therefore be able to interfere with American commerce if it wants to do so, or the United States will have a navy which will be able to protect American commerce everywhere and will therefore be able to destroy British security if it wants to do so, or the navies will be about equal, in which case the trade of each will be at the mercy of the navy of the other. Nor can the dilemma be solved by each trying to build or make alliances against the other. Competition simply leads to more expense and bad feeling and so eventually to war.

The Peace Pact is the answer. For once the great powers renounce war as a method of settling their disputes altogether, and bind themselves only to use pacific means, the whole function of force in international relations will change. Force will not disappear altogether in the international sphere any more than it does inside a civilized state. But the function of force will be to prevent nations from using war as a method of settling their disputes and thereby to preserve the peace, and not to be the instrument by which the disputes themselves are settled. The Peace Pact itself places no obligation on any signatory to use force. Experience alone will determine how and when police force may have to be used for international purposes. Inasmuch, however, as the use of police force is likely to be necessary at times, the maintenance of some naval force therefore is also necessary. But as between Great Britain and the United States, the two chief naval powers, the navies can be equal and probably diminished, for their rôle will no longer be to try to protect their own national commerce in a world in which war is chronic and lawful, but the police rôle of making the Peace Pact effective by trying to prevent war altogether and so making perpetual the true freedom of the seas.

### Paying Cash for City Improvements

IT IS a remarkable fact that, whenever in the past a British municipality has set about any public improvement, such as widening a road or abolishing a blind corner, it has always done so on borrowed money, which it has repaid later. This, of course, is an expensive way of doing business, especially in connection with the purchase of land; for then the money has to be borrowed for a period of sixty years, and by the time interest and principal have been paid off they are found to have amounted to thrice the original sum. Obviously, in the case of municipal improvements there is a great deal to be gained by paying cash.

Realizing this, the Sheffield Corporation, in what has been called "the most interesting municipal development in the last decade," has, in the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1928, author-

ized the establishment of a Land Purchase Fund, out of which municipal improvements may be paid for as soon as they are made. The act allows a levy of not more than twopenny in the pound to be taken from the general rates until a capital sum of £50,000 is raised, when the levy ceases, to be renewed, however, as often as the capital falls below this figure. It is estimated that a twopenny rate will yield £50,000 in less than three years. The money thus laid aside will not be used for spectacular purposes, but for financing the normal development of the city, for measures to relieve the congestion of traffic, and for other social purposes not covered by any specific rate. By this method of eliminating borrowing, the Sheffield Corporation hopes to carry on the development of the city at a saving of no less than 200 per cent in this particular direction.

The advantages of this innovation are so obvious that it is difficult to understand why it has never been adopted before. Probably the realization that it might for a short time lead to an increase in rates has had something to do with the fact. But if Sheffield can prove that the scheme works as well in practice as it does on paper, it is probable that the example will be generally followed by other cities, to the great advantage of the municipal finances of the country. The idea seems to promise to every town that takes it up the saving of a sum of money which could be devoted either to the relief of the rates or to the adoption of a more ambitious scale of social development, according to the wishes of the individual city councils. The fact that a Land Purchase Fund would introduce a considerable economy into urban affairs, however that economy may be used, is enough to give it a hearty recommendation and to invest its fortunes with a high degree of interest.

### Less Work, More Leisure

THE Ford plan for the operation of his plant six days a week, although his employees work only five, is another of those innovations that have come from Detroit as an indication of what the machine can be made to do for the worker. Mr. Ford voices a concomitant of mass production when he says a six-day week is all right for machines, but not for men.

The results of the five days for men and six for machines will receive most careful scrutiny. So far announcements from the Ford plant have not cleared up one central question: "Who is to pay for the weekly holiday? Will the cost come from the company's pocket, or the employees', or will the latter be required to work enough harder on five days to win release on the sixth? At present, according to reports, most of the Ford workers are on a \$6 daily basis and do not make as much on their shorter week as do their fellows in neighboring automobile factories, working six days. However, Ford production is said to be increasing so rapidly that most of the men soon stand the chance of earning as much as, or more than, workers in plants on longer time.

In the past some economists have pooched organized labor's plan for a five-day week. A shorter week, they declared, would delay, not decrease, unemployment, on the ground that it would decrease output and the reservoir of wages. Mr. Ford seems to meet this argument neatly—so far, anyway, as his own factories are concerned—for he has established 30,000 new jobs at a stroke, while promising that the arrangement will increase per capita output, decrease unit cost and add to the total wages.

It would seem that a man's ability to earn six days' pay in five days will depend largely on the worker. Apparently Mr. Ford intends to make this feat possible for the normal employee, provided the present enormous demand for Ford cars continues. Nevertheless, the possible disadvantages of the plan are apparent. Too hard a pressure would force out many present employees. It is already the criticism of mass production that only the best workers can stand the pace. Again, a five-day week might mean a lowered standard of living if plant production were so low that workers could not earn a reasonable salary in five days.

On the other hand, the Ford announcement opens up one more dream for the average worker. Blessed with many of the material advantages of civilization, it has been the constant criticism of Americans that they had not sufficient leisure. Is this, perhaps, another gift of the machine—not only that the worker shall have his house, automobile and radio, but time enough to enjoy them?

### The Problem of Visas

TOURISTS from the United States to overseas points who have been in the habit of placing upon the State Department responsibility for the heavy cost of passports and visas should give attention to the very effective defense presented by the head of that department.

As all voyagers know, the United States charges \$10 for a passport and most of the European nations visited by tourists exact \$10 each for the visas which are necessary to obtain admission to those countries. The \$10 fee was imposed during the war by Congress as a means for raising revenue. The foreign governments have allowed it to be understood that when the United States reduced its charge, their charges for visas would be likewise reduced. Unfortunately it seems to be impossible to get them to carry out this agreement.

Two years ago Congress authorized the State Department to make reciprocal agreements with foreign nations for the reduction of the passport fee in exchange for like reductions of the charges for visas. It appears now that none of the large European countries has agreed to such a change. The negotiations have been successful only with Latin-American countries or a few in eastern Europe, little visited by American tourists. The situation is not a promising one for travelers because while the amount of money brought to the State Department in fees is almost negligible, the revenue enjoyed by the countries to which tourists most resort is highly prized by their fiscal authorities. The tendency in France, Italy, and certain other Continental countries is not merely to cling to the full measure of the high charges

for visas, but to impose special taxation upon visitors as well. Apparently these charges do nothing to keep down the flood of Americans visiting Europe. If there should be a recession in American prosperity this flood might be materially abated, and Europe might offer inducements to visitors rather than try to overtax them. Until that time shall come, there seems to be little hope of correcting this unfortunate situation.

### Philanthropy: Modern Style

THE increasing abundance which the United States has been gleaming from its natural resources and its far-flung industries—wealth which has brought praise from some sources and criticism from others—has made possible during the last two years the greatest philanthropies which America has ever known. Contributions during 1927 and 1928 to educational, religious and social benefactions reached the amazing total of \$4,550,300,000.

The expanding scope and complexity of the Nation's philanthropic activities are causing philanthropy itself to become a highly specialized and expert profession. To administer wealth wisely and to direct its power to social benefit is often a more difficult task than to accumulate it. For this reason, and because indiscriminate philanthropy is usually wasted philanthropy, the highest qualities of vision, skill and patience must necessarily be brought to bear upon the conduct of all substantial charities.

This trend toward properly placed philanthropy is particularly observable in the policy which is coming more and more to control the work of the larger charitable foundations. This policy is to develop social and economic reforms which will be of permanent value, correcting and eliminating conditions which make for poverty and distress rather than seeking chiefly to alleviate these conditions. There are approximately 100 such foundations in the United States, possessing a total capitalization of \$2,000,000,000, and the resource and initiative with which they have been pursuing their diverse enterprises are giving to modern philanthropy a place of highest value as a social science.

Recent organization of the new Rockefeller Foundation, which was accomplished by the merging of the original Rockefeller Foundation, established in 1913, with the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, shows clearly the highly specialized and technical administration which philanthropy of such proportions demands. The work of the Rockefeller Foundation has been outstanding among the philanthropic foundations. The most thorough research has preceded the allocation of its great funds, and it has proved that the most helpful philanthropy is philanthropy directed toward progressively valuable service.

### Patriotism in Poetry

TEN American poets have received equal shares in the preliminary prize of the national anthem competition sponsored by Florence Brooks-Aten of New York; and ten poems which presumably reflect the highest patriotic sentiment of the citizenry of the United States are destined, in the nature of things, to be widely quoted.

It is almost axiomatic that, even as a man is known by the company he keeps, a nation is judged by the songs it sings. The United States, therefore, is to be congratulated on having fostered an idealism, expressed by these makers of song, which transcends the familiar war figure so pervasive in many national anthems and which conceives of a patriotism so broad as to embrace in its sentiment a friendly hand held out to all the world.

Whether any of the poems will be generally adopted as a national anthem cannot, at the present, be foretold. Even should none of them gain a place in the country's hymnology, the significance of the remarkable unity of sentiment favorable to the brotherhood of man discernible in most of them should be of great encouragement to those contributing to the movement universally peaceward.

Whatever the nation voicing it, there is much to be expected of a patriotism which is broad enough to proclaim—as winners in the anthem contest have proclaimed—that,

All races here in friendship meet  
And here united plan  
On justice and good will to build  
The Commonwealth of Man;

which is forward-looking enough to sing of its flag,

A song for thy stars when the bugles are blowing  
The peace of the world;

and which is Christian enough to accept as a national precept,

Freedom, we throng your gate  
To mold a friendly fate  
To mold the Brother State  
That God has willed.

### Editorial Notes

In urging a congressional investigation to determine the reason why the Eighteenth Amendment has not been satisfactorily enforced, W. C. Durant, sponsor of the recent \$25,000 dry law enforcement prize contest, mentions the "thousands of otherwise law-abiding citizens who thoughtlessly encourage and support the bootlegger." Thus it would seem that Mr. Durant has determined at least one of the reasons, without the aid of Congress.

According to C. D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, the raising of the S-4 in the recent salvage tests off New London, Conn., does not necessarily mean that a final solution for rescue problems connected with the submarine has been found. The only really successful way to salvage the submarine is to abolish it.

Anonymous donors in the United States have contributed £20,000 for the assistance of distressed coal miners of Great Britain, and in so doing have likewise made an invaluable contribution to the good will existing between the two countries.

What to do with old inner tubes? This problem is solved by a new machine which utilizes rubber bands cut from them to tie up bunches of celery. Thereby also much time is saved.

## The Prospect of Europeo-American Relations

By SISLEY HULLSTON

UNDOUBTEDLY Europe and America are dependent one on the other. Neither of them can stand aloof and pretend that it will have nothing to do with the other. Europe is indebted to America in many ways—politically and financially. America has long discovered that its interests are inseparable from the interests of Europe, and after a brief period in which it was customary to say that the United States would never allow itself to be mixed up with European concerns, everybody recognized that in practice the relations of Europe and America had become unbreakably close.

We can dismiss once and for all those theorists who would have America keep to itself, for they have been overtaken by the facts. Those Europeans who find American intervention in their affairs irksome, are, I think, mistaken, but it is obvious that their complaint makes nonsense of the vanishing American view that the United States have no part or lot in Europe.

There are problems which transcend continents. One of them is the problem of peace, and the signing of the Kellogg pact in Paris demonstrates that the two continents are equally bent on maintaining peace, however much they may differ about details and about methods.

There can be various opinions as to the value of the Kellogg pact. Its strength and its weakness have been frequently debated, and I do not propose to add to those debates. What interests me now is an aspect of the pact that has largely escaped notice. It is this—that, whether it is a poor thing or a great thing, it is a proof that Europe and America are moved by the same thoughts, have a common purpose; are, on a higher plane above that on which exist minor differences, united, and seek each other's collaboration. It may turn out that this sign of their solidarity, of the increasing consciousness of their wider interests, is the best thing about the Kellogg pact.

Yet there have indeed been unpleasant incidents involving Europe and America since the signature?

Yes, but even these unpleasant incidents are not without their encouraging side. Europe and America are not in agreement on a number of points relating to disarmament. But it is already something that they should be in disagreement. They are not indifferent to each other. Europe knows that it can make no progress in this, any more than it can in any other domain, without the aid of America. Europe knows that it must consult America, and if America does not consent, then its plans fall to the ground. America, on the other hand, is aware that it cannot stand aside and let Europe make its own arrangements.

Paradoxical as it may appear, even these unpleasant incidents are hopeful; sometimes disagreement is the first step toward agreement. But let us consider more positive manifestations of American participation in the interests of Europe. There is not an activity of the League of Nations—from which the United States at first ostentatiously stood apart—that is not shared in some manner by the United States. The United States unreservedly brings its help to the solution of what may be called (though the term is perhaps inaccurate) non-controversial matters.

Officially or unofficially, America was all-important in saving Hungary and Austria from complete collapse. America played a notable part in the relief and consolidation of the Near East. Americans broke the deadlock between France and Germany by sitting on the Dawes commission and framing the Dawes plan, and reparations are now administered largely by Americans. These are only a few examples which might be given.

Did not this association begin long before the war?

It did. It is many decades since the fates of Europe and America were linked. Before 1914 it may properly be said that Europe brought to America greater support than America brought to Europe. If the tables are now turned, that is only a just development. The United States grew and became prosperous by the assistance of Europe. Europe furnished emigrants and capital. It is possible that America is right to restrict immigration now, but without immigration it could not have had its present population.

The American pioneers were European emigrants. Until 1914 that situation lasted. The United States, in its turn, supplied Europe with raw materials and foodstuffs. There was reciprocity in Europeo-American assistance. The war brought changes. Europe needed money, Europe ceased to lend to America. Europe even withdrew a good deal of its capital invested in America. It was the United States which lent money to Europe. Europe bought enormously in America and to pay for these goods borrowed large sums. It would be foolish to deny that in some measure America continued to benefit, but it would be equally foolish to deny that America rendered the greatest services to Europe.

But what of the future? That is a most important question. It is impossible for America, if it had the desire,

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

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### Loyalty

MOST persons who are happy have in them those elements of steadfastness and conviction to which applied loyalty gives visible form. It is, indeed, difficult to conceive of any continuous pleasure in an existence not motivated and spiritualized by unwavering allegiance to certain fundamental tenets of established truth. But loyalty to the general, the abstract, proposition is likely to be ineffective—probably as an influence upon one's self and most certainly as an influence upon others—unless it is visualized in loyalty to the concrete issue, the definite institution, the living person.

Every man, perhaps, is conscious of a desire to be loyal to his God, but it is only when he translates that fidelity into a loyalty to his church that his purpose has meaning. Every man, too, desires to be loyal to his country, but it is only when that wish is translated into vigorous, militant loyalty to the responsible agencies of government that his loyalty is worth while.

For the man who is discouraged, downhearted, by the rush of events, oppressed by petty failures, there is no stimulant like the compelling power of an intensive loyalty. Let the man who is not making good in his work dedicate himself to a new sense of allegiance to those with whom and for whom he labors. Out of vigorous loyalty to his fellow workers and his employer will come the spirit of which success is forged. Let the man whose life seems dull and sordid find a loyalty—a loyalty to his home, perhaps, to his city, to his college, to his church—and life will be transformed for him as the gleam of purpose dispels the cloud of cynicism and mistrust. Out of loyalty to others will come that greater loyalty to self that transmutes a person into a personality, a slave into a servant, and a human into a man.

Let us attain to a loyalty and hold fast to it.—The Pueblo (Colo.) Chieftain.

### Changed Days

HORSE-DRAWN vehicles are now nearly all gone from the road. Nearly all. But for the crofter's cart, leading a load of peats from the hill, bearing a plow or scuffer for repair to the smiddy or taking an emigrant's trunk to the station, you might stand all day by the gable-end of our thatched cottage and see not a single beast-borne burden go by.

Little more than two decades ago and that highway was thrang with hooved transport—with public coaches bowling merrily along behind teams, three abreast, of lanky, big-boned animals, rather emaciated, perhaps, from hard service, but sound in wind, supple of limb, and spirited enough to challenge on the road any rival stable; with the gigs and the traps of the lairds and the factors and the farmers who could keep a high-stepping hackney or fast-trotting pony; with the carriers' carts, laden with

to withdraw from Europe, for it has found in Europe a favorable field for investment. It has lent tremendous sums to every country. To the allied countries it lent during the war, and to the enemy countries (as we may conveniently call them though they are no longer enemy countries) it lent after peace was declared. Germany is hugely indebted to America. So is Italy and France and England. So indeed is practically every European country, and in some cases American investments are so great that a large proportion of national industry has come under American control.

This position might possibly be somewhat disturbing from the European viewpoint, but with a proper appreciation of the circumstances I do not think there is the smallest cause for alarm. Certainly Europe cannot lightly mortgage its future. In this connection it is interesting to turn to an article of Sir George Paish in which he states that what Europe needs now is money to pay for whatever it purchases, as well as to pay its debts. How is such money to be obtained? There are (speaking very roundly) two ways. One is by the continued borrowing of money. The other is by the greater selling of goods.

Increased production is one of the keys to this problem, but that is not the only necessity. If Europe continues to borrow from America, it is not for the purpose of augmenting its production, which is large enough to pay for everything of which Europe has need—on condition that Europe finds outlets. It is useless to manufacture merely to glut the market. Personally I think that Europe could consume more of its own products, and should raise the general standard of living. But we are dealing with the external situation, and it is time that economists devoted more attention to the curious financial and commercial relations of Europe and America.

Sir George Paish has well expressed the position. He declares that by means of the loans contracted in America, Europe today actually buys American products which are double the value of those which the United States buys from Europe. It follows that, though American export trade increases, it is in reality Europe which is the immediate gainer. But there must nevertheless come a reckoning-day. Europe is getting deeper and deeper into debt. Europe wants these American products, and America wants to sell them; but how can Europe buy and America sell, unless America goes on lending more and more to Europe, and Europe goes on consenting to borrow?

Surely that cannot last for ever? What is the alternative? It is that America should purchase from Europe, directly or indirectly, the equivalent of that which it sells. Nay, more. That would only keep the actual trade balance even. But the United States looks to Europe for payments in respect of interest and amortization on the debts which Europe has contracted. Logically, therefore, since payments are ultimately in goods and services, the United States should also make sufficient purchases from Europe to enable Europe to repay the debts.

Yet it is not by piling up European goods in America that the debt will be paid. That is an impossible solution. The point, however, is that sooner or later a stage will be reached where it will be bound to work out all the implications of the situation resulting from the steady stream of American loans to Europe for the past fourteen years, together with the increasing stream of American goods, making even the adjustment of the ordinary commercial balance difficult.

There can be no doubt that the European debts are such as to hold out a menace to the United States as well as to Europe. I say that because there is something farcical in the system of a creditor supplying funds to a debtor to pay his debts—and that farcical element must become more and more evident. Besides, the tendency of American bankers is to make lending more onerous and even to recuperate. If Europe, by the drying up of American loans, is forced to economize, to lower its level of existence, then it is obvious that American products will not be received so readily in Europe—for want of capacity of payment. That will be neither to the advantage of Europe nor of America.

What, then, is the way out? I am like the Needy Knife Grinder. "Story? I have none to tell, sir." I cannot produce solutions out of my hat. There is no insidious suggestion of cancellation of debts. Clearly that is a matter for the United States itself, and it is not for Europe to make irritating appeals either to generosity or self-interest. But it remains true that things—money and goods—have been flowing overwhelmingly one way for fourteen years, and that a change of policy may be advisable on purely business grounds.

It seems to me an opportune moment, when a new President has been elected, and when (for example) Germany has begun to make normal payments under the Dawes plan, and when France (to take another example) is concerned about the financial future, to reconsider carefully the whole relations, financial and commercial, as well as political, of Europe and America.

the bags and barrels and boxes of miscellaneous merchandise, dawdling along, the driver asleep on a folded tarpaulin, the horse trudging through dreamland; with hawkers' caravans bulging all over with baskets, or, maybe twice a year, with the train of a traveling circus.—Glasgow Herald.

### The Canadian West

LET it be thoroughly understood by all intending immigrants that the Canadian prairie either makes or breaks the man who sets out to subdue it. Prizes there are to be won, without a doubt. Broad areas of fertile wheat land regularly yielding their vast stores of golden grain. Great herds of sleek cattle dotted about the emerald hills in summer, or safely sheltered inside snug buildings in the winter. Big, warm, comfortable houses, furnace-heated, their basements piled with stacks of wood and coal. Lavish tables spread with comfortable food in such profusion as the Londoner never dreams of. Automobiles, radios, telephones, electropower—everybody can have them. Prosperity and abundance are within reach of all who have enough tenacity to forge and use the magic key—work.—Wide World Magazine (London).

### The School Beautiful

IF THE average child emerges from school with any aesthetic taste, he seldom has his surroundings to thank. Yet what a fruitful gallery might be made of the acreage we possess of schoolroom walls! Sir Michael Sadler urges that in decorating school buildings, educational authorities should make use of the talent of our younger painters, and that on the walls should be hung reproductions of great works, ancient and modern. If his policy were followed, the stimulus to our appreciation of art as a people would be incalculable, and the outlook for the artist in England proportionately happier.—Manchester Guardian.

### A Public Servant

THE electric spark is changing modern civilization. It was the magnetic properties in the electric spark that drew vast aggregations of people into municipal bee-hives. Now the new application of the electric spark may spread these aggregations into smaller units, for it is found that they can work better, live more cheaply, and function in every way to greater advantage in towns that are less than 250,000 population than they can in towns that are greater than that. There is now being built in the Shenandoah Valley, of historic Civil War fame, an interconnected power system stretching from Chicago through the middle South, the power of 10,000,000 horses being available on that line. Power brings industry, particularly when power is cheap.—Anderson Herald.